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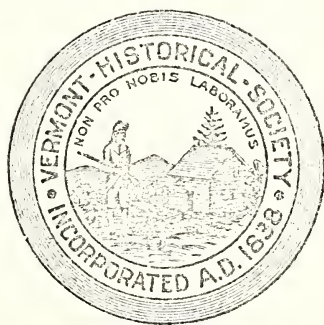
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VERMONT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEARS
1919 - 1920



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1921

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Constitution
of the
Vermont Historical Society

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be called "The Vermont Historical Society," and shall consist of Active, Corresponding and Honorary Members.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to discover, collect and preserve whatever relates to the material, agricultural, industrial, civil, political, literary, ecclesiastical and military history of the State of Vermont.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of the Society, who shall constitute its Board of Managers, to be elected annually and by ballot, shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, two Corresponding Secretaries of foreign and domestic correspondence, a Librarian and a Cabinet-Keeper, a Treasurer, and a Curator from each county in this State.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be one annual, and occasional meetings of the Society. The annual meetings for the election of officers shall be at Montpelier on Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday of January; the special meetings shall be at such time and place as the Board of Managers shall determine.

ARTICLE V.

All members (Honorary and Corresponding members excepted), shall pay, on admission, the sum of two dollars

and an additional sum of one dollar annually; however upon the payment of fifty dollars, any member may become a life member of this Society without admission fees or annual dues.

ARTICLE VI.

Members shall be elected upon the recommendation of any member of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution and the By-Laws may be altered or amended at the annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice of the proposed change shall have been given at the next preceding annual meeting.

By-Laws
of the
Vermont Historical Society

and all papers of the Society, and shall give notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society and shall notify all officers and members of their election and communicate all special votes of the Society to parties interested therein. In the absence of the Recording Secretary his duty shall be performed by one of the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. The Corresponding Secretaries shall conduct all the correspondence of the Society committed to their charge. They shall preserve on file the original of all communications addressed to the Society and keep a fair copy of all their letters in books furnished for that purpose. They shall read, at each meeting, the correspondence or such abstracts from it as the President may direct.

4. The Treasurer shall collect, receive and disburse all moneys due and payable, and all donations and bequests of money or other property to the Society. He shall pay, under proper vouchers, all the ordinary expenses of the Society, and shall deposit all its funds in one of the Vermont banks, to the credit of the Society, subject to his checks as Treasurer; and at the annual meeting shall make a true report of all the moneys received and paid out by him, to be audited by the Committee on Finance provided for hereafter.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper, to preserve, arrange, and keep in good order, all books, manuscripts, documents, pamphlets, articles, and papers of every kind, belonging to the Society. He shall keep a catalogue of the same, and take especial care that no book, manuscript, document, paper, or any property of the Society, confided to his keeping, be removed from the room. He shall also be furnished with a book, in which to record all donations and bequests of whatsoever kind, relating to his department, with the name of the donor, and the time when bestowed.

6. The Curators, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Librarian and

Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to superintend the general concerns of the Society. The President shall, from this Board, appoint the following Standing Committees, viz.: On the Library and Cabinet, on Printing and Publishing and on Finance.

7. The Committee on the Library and Cabinet shall have the supervisory care of all printed publications, manuscripts and curiosities. They shall, with the Librarian, provide suitable shelves, cases and fixtures, in which to arrange and display them. The printed volumes and manuscripts shall be regularly numbered and marked with the name of "The Vermont Historical Society". They shall propose at the regular meeting, such books or manuscripts, pertaining to the objects of the Society, as they shall deem expedient, which, when approved, shall be by them purchased and disposed of as above directed. They shall be required to visit the library at least once a year, officially, and shall provide a book or books, in which the Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper shall keep a record of their proceedings—and be entrusted in general, with the custody, care and increase of whatever comes within the province of their appointed duty.

8. The Committee on Printing and Publishing shall prepare for publication whatever documents or collections shall be ordered by the Society; shall contract for and supervise the printing of the same, and shall furnish the Recording Secretary and Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper, with such blank notices, summonses, labels, etc., as may be deemed requisite.

9. The Committee on Finance shall consist of at least one member of each of the former committees, and shall have the general oversight and direction of the funds of the Society. They shall examine the books of the Treasurer, vouch all accounts of money expended, and audit his annual report.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE CABINET, LIBRARY, ETC.

1. All donations to the Cabinet or Library, when practicable, shall have the donor's name, legibly written or printed, affixed thereto.

2. All donations shall be promptly acknowledged by the Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper on behalf of the Society, and shall be specified by that officer in his report to the Society to be made at the annual meeting.

3. The Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper shall make a written report of the condition of the Library and Cabinet at the annual meeting.

4. All reports of Committees must be in writing, and addressed to the President, and shall be recorded by the Recording Secretary, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the Society.

5. It shall be deemed the duty of all members, if convenient, to contribute to the Library and Cabinet such papers, pamphlets and books (rare or out of print), as possess historical interest.

6. There shall be a public meeting of the Society in the year in which the Legislature sits. Such meeting shall be under the charge and supervision of the President, who shall make, on such occasion, the President's address and shall also invite (with such counsel as he may require from the Board of Managers) to address the Society at such meeting, one or more speakers, on subjects relating to the history of this State.

7. Notices of the deaths of such members of this Historical Society, and eminent Vermonters, as may de cease during the year preceding the annual meeting of the Society, shall be prepared under the direction of the Board of Managers and be read at the annual meeting, and be deposited in the archives of the Society for future use and reference.

15-16

Officers and Members
of the
Vermont Historical Society
For the Years 1921-1922

OFFICERS

OF THE
Vermont Historical Society

FOR THE YEARS 1921-1922

President

WILLIAM W. STICKNEY, Ludlow.

Vice-Presidents

FRED A. HOWLAND, Montpelier.

CHARLES P. SMITH, Burlington.

GEORGE L. BLANCHARD, Montpelier.

Recording Secretary

PHIL SHERIDAN HOWES, Montpelier.

Corresponding Secretaries

DORMAN B. E. KENT, Montpelier.

WALTER H. CROCKETT, Burlington.

Treasurer

HENRY L. FARWELL, Montpelier.

Librarian.

HERBERT W. DENIO, Montpelier.

Curators

JOHN M. THOMAS, Addison County.

HALL PARK McCULLOUGH, Bennington County.

ARTHUR F. STONE, Caledonia County.

HENRY B. SHAW, Chittenden County.

CLARENCE T. CUTTING, Essex County.

FRANK L. GREENE, Franklin County.
 NELSON WILBUR FISK, Grand Isle County.
 CARROLL S. PAGE, Lamoille County.
 HALE K. DARLING, Orange County.
 FREDERICK W. BALDWIN, Orleans County.
 FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, Rutland County.
 ARTHUR D. FARWELL, Washington County.
 LYMAN S. HAYES, Windham County.
 CHARLES TUXBURY, Windsor County.

HARRY A. BLACK, Secretary of State,	}	<i>Ex-officio</i>
BENJAMIN GATES, Auditor of Accounts,		
GEORGE W. WING, State Librarian,		

Standing Committees

ON LIBRARY.

FRED A. HOWLAND, Montpelier.
 HENRY L. FARWELL, Montpelier.
 DORMAN B. E. KENT, Montpelier.

ON PRINTING.

GEORGE L. BLANCHARD, Montpelier.
 PHIL S. HOWES, Montpelier.
 WALTER H. CROCKETT, Burlington.

ON FINANCE.

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, Proctor.
 HALL PARK McCULLOUGH, North Bennington.
 CHARLES P. SMITH, Burlington.

List of Members of the Vermont Historical Society

LIFE MEMBERS.

1. Bayley, Charles H.....Newbury, Vt.
2. Bayley, Edwin A.....Lexington, Mass.
3. Bayley, Lucia Watkins.....Lexington, Mass.
4. Denham, Edward.....New Bedford, Mass.
5. Fabyan, Martha C.....Newbury, Vt.

6. Merrill, Helen C.....Enosburg Falls, Vt.
7. Merrill, Olin.....Enosburg Falls, Vt.
8. Proctor, Emily Dutton.....Proctor, Vt.
9. Proctor, Redfield.....Proctor, Vt.
10. Stickney, William Wallace.....Ludlow, Vt.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

1. Benton, Everett C.....Boston, Mass.
2. Bixby, George F.....Plattsburgh, N. Y.
3. Dearborn, John.....Malden, Mass.
4. Hart, W. O.....134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
5. Houghton, Edward R.....Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.
6. Lord, George Dana.....Hanover, N. H.
7. Noble, Henry Harmon.....Essex, N. Y.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1. Clark, Charles Edgar...Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
2. Coolidge, Calvin.....Northampton, Mass.
3. Darling, Charles Hial.....Burlington, Vt.
4. Simpson, John W.....25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
5. Winslow, William Copley.....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

1. Abbott, Frank Danford...440 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
2. Adams, John Page.....Montpelier, Vt.
3. Alken, John Adams.....Greenfield, Mass.
4. Amey, Harry Burton.....Brighton, Vt.
5. Anderson, George Pomeroy...25 Cumberland St., Boston, Mass.
6. Andrews, Wallace Gale.....Montpelier, Vt.
7. Andrews, Walton F.....Manchester Depot, Vt.
8. Arnold, Francis J.....Burlington, Vt.
9. Austin, Warren Robinson.....St. Albans, Vt.
10. Babbitt, Fred H.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
11. Babbitt, John E.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
12. Bailey, Ella Brown.....Montpelier, Vt.
13. Bailey, George C.....Montpelier, Vt.
14. Bailey, Guy W.....Burlington, Vt.
15. Baldwin, Frederick W.....Barton, Vt.
16. Baldwin, LeRoy Wilbur.....8 East 70th St., New York, N. Y.
17. Balestier, Beatty L.....Dummerston, Vt.

18. Ballard, Smith S.....Montpelier, Vt.
19. Ballou, Henry L.....Chester, Vt.
20. Barclay, Douglas Monroe.....Barre, Vt.
21. Barnum, Elmer.....Shoreham, Vt.
22. Barrett, John.....Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
23. Bass, Edward L.....Bethel, Vt.
24. Batchelder, George Lyman.....Wallingford, Vt.
25. Batchelder, James K.....Arlington, Vt.
26. Bates, Madison Clair.....Manchester, Vt.
27. Bates, Stoddard B.....Derby, Vt.
28. Beebe, William A.....Proctor, Vt.
29. Belknap, Perley S.....South Royalton, Vt.
30. Bennett, Charles Mann*.....Montpelier, Vt.
31. Bennett, Otto Ronald.....Manchester, Vt.
32. Benson, Edwin L.....Woodstock, Vt.
33. Benton, Guy Potter, University of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.
34. Besett, George M.....Burlington, Vt.
35. Billings, Franklin S.....Woodstock, Vt.
36. Bisbee, Arthur Brown.....Montpelier, Vt.
37. Bixby, Levi H.....Montpelier, Vt.
38. Black, Harry Alonzo.....Newport, Vt.
39. Blake, Charles M.....1 Buena Vista St., Roxbury, Mass.
40. Blanchard, Fred.....Montpelier, Vt.
41. Blanchard, George Lawrence.....Montpelier, Vt.
42. Blanchard Herbert H.....Springfield, Vt.
43. Bliss, Robert Farwell.....Montpelier, Vt.
44. Blodgett, Pearl Freeman.....Montpelier, Vt.
45. Boisseau, Oscar G.....Holden, Mo.
46. Bottum, Harlow A.....South Shaftsbury, Vt.
47. Boutwell, James M.....Montpelier, Vt.
48. Boynton, Thomas Jefferson.....Everett, Mass.
49. Bradley, Charles H.....Box 1486, Boston, Mass.
50. Bradley, Richards Merry.....Brattleboro, Vt.
51. Brainerd, John Bliss.....419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
52. Brainerd, Lawrence.....3 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
53. Brean, Herbert J.....St. Albans, Vt.
54. Briggs, George.....Montpelier, Vt.
55. Briggs, William Adams.....Montpelier, Vt.
56. Brigham, Loriman P.....Montpelier, Vt.
57. Brock, William Wells.....Montpelier, Vt.
58. Brooks, Frank Hilliard.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.

*Died Nov. 24, 1921.

59. Brooks, John Vail.....Montpelier, Vt.
60. Brown, Andrew J.....Montpelier, Vt.
61. Brown, George Washington.....205 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
62. Brown, Henry T.....Ludlow, Vt.
63. Brown, Horace Spalding.....Springfield, Vt.
64. Brown, James.....Quechee, Vt.
65. Brown, John Clark.....Wichita, Kans.
66. Brown, Laura Carter.....Quechee, Vt.
67. Brown, Martin A.....131 State St., Boston, Mass.
68. Bryant, Sarah Ann.....Windsor, Vt.
69. Bugbee, Frank Lewis.....Ludlow, Vt.
70. Bullard, Lawrence.....Windsor, Vt.
71. Burditt, Dan Deming.....Pittsford, Vt.
72. Bush, William R.....Benson, Vt.
73. Butler, Fred Mason.....Rutland, Vt.
74. Buxton, Benjamin C.....Middletown Springs, Vt.
75. Byrnes, Timothy E.....South Station, Boston, Mass.
76. Cady, Daniel Leavens.....378 Main St., Burlington, Vt.
77. Cahoon, Edward Augustus.....Roswell, N. M.
78. Callahan, Timothy Edward.....Montpelier, Vt.
79. Campbell, Edward Raymond.....Montpelier, Vt.
80. Campbell, Wallace Henry.....Rochester, Vt.
81. Carpenter, George B.....White River Junction, Vt.
82. Carpenter, Henry Otis.....Rutland, Vt.
83. Carpenter, Silas Carl.....Richford, Vt.
84. Carpenter, Warren L.....Montpelier, Vt.
85. Carr, Henry H.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
86. Carson, Lewis C.....45 South Allen St., Albany, N. Y.
87. Carter, William Hoyt.....Proctor, Vt.
88. Castle, Frank Arthur.....Pittsfield, Vt.
89. Catlin, Robert Mayo.....Franklin Furnace, N. J.
90. Cattanaeh, John C.....Montpelier, Vt.
91. Chaffee, Newman Keyes.....Rutland, Vt.
92. Chalmers, George Ernest.....Rutland, Vt.
93. Chamberlin, Edson Joseph, Grand Trunk R. R.,
Montreal, P. Q.
94. Chandler, Albert B.....Randolph, Vt.
95. Chedel, John Asa.....Gaysville, Vt.
96. Cheney, Thomas Charles.....Morrisville, Vt.
97. Church, Emma M.....Woodstock, Vt.
98. Clark, Albert B.....Readsboro, Vt.
99. Clark, Byron Nathaniel.....Burlington, Vt.

100. Clark, Edward R.....Castleton, Vt.
101. Clark, H. Perley.....Woodstock, Vt.
102. Clark, Henry L.....Castleton, Vt.
103. Clark, Isaiah R.....54 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
104. Clark, Osman Dewey.....Montpelier, Vt.
105. Clement, Frederic Percival....30 Church St., New York, N. Y.
106. Clement, Percival W.....Rutland, Vt.
107. Cobb, Gardner N. U. S. S. Ranger, Care P. M., Boston, Mass.
108. Cobb, Luther A.....Island Pond, Vt.
109. Colgate, James C.....Bennington, Vt.
110. Collins, Edward D.....Middlebury, Vt.
111. Colton, Edwin A.....Montpelier, Vt.
112. Colton, Willard C.....Montpelier, Vt.
113. Comstock, John M.....Chelsea, Vt.
114. Conant, Carlos Everett.....Chattanooga, Tenn.
115. Conant, David S.....Bradford, Vt.
116. Cone, Kate Morris.....Hartford, Vt.
117. Cooley, Frederick J.....Windsor, Vt.
118. Corcoran, John Patrick.....Barre, Vt.
119. Corry, Frank C.....Montpelier, Vt.
120. Corry, Frank M.....Montpelier, Vt.
121. Corry, William F.....Montpelier, Vt.
122. Cowan Garnet C.....Montpelier, Vt.
123. Cowles, Edward.....Plymouth, Mass.
124. Cowles, Elmer E.....R. F. D. No. 1, Middlebury, Vt.
125. Crockett, Walter Hill.....Burlington, Vt.
126. Cross, Charles Herbert.....268 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
127. Cudworth, Addison Edward.....South Londonderry, Vt.
128. Currier, Richard Sawyer.....Barre, Vt.
129. Cushman, Henry H.....Rochester, Vt.
130. Cushman, Henry T.....North Bennington, Vt.
131. Cushman, Robert.....95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
132. Cutler, Harry M.....Montpelier, Vt.
133. Cutting, Clarence T.....Concord, Vt.
134. Dale, Porter H.....Brighton, Vt.
135. Daley, Olin Weston.....White River Junction, Vt.
136. Dana, John Cotton....Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J.
137. Darling, Charles Kimball.....879 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
138. Darling, Elmer A.....East Burke, Vt.
139. Darling, Hale Knight.....Chelsea, Vt.
140. Davis, Edward Aaron.....Bethel, Vt.
141. Davis, Fred Ladd.....Hartford, Vt.

142. Davis, Ozora Stearns....20 North Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
143. Davison, William Anthony.....Burlington, Vt.
144. Dawley, Frank R.....Montpelier, Vt.
145. Deavitt, Edward Harrington.....Montpelier, Vt.
146. Denio, Herbert W.....Montpelier, Vt.
147. Dewart, Franklin H.....Burlington, Vt.
148. Dewey, Davis Rich, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
149. Dewey, George Goodwin.....226 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
150. Dewey, James French.....Quechee, Vt.
151. Dewey, Maurice W.....Montpelier, Vt.
152. Dickerson, Horace William..1411 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
153. Dillingham, Paul.....Montpelier, Vt.
154. Dillingham, William Paul.....Montpelier, Vt.
155. Divoll, Matt L.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
156. Dorsey, Stephen C.....Rutland, Vt.
157. Downer, Charles.....Sharon, Conn.
158. Dunham, George L.....Brattleboro, Vt.
159. Durgin, Clyde R.....West Charleston, Vt.
160. Dutton, Walter A.....Hardwick, Vt.
161. Dyer, Frank C.....Salisbury, Vt.
162. Edson, Ira Holton.....Montpelier, Vt.
163. Ellis, William A.....Montpelier, Vt.
164. Emerson, Samuel Franklin.....Burlington, Vt.
165. Evarts, Jeremiah Maxwell.....Windsor, Vt.
166. Evarts, Sherman.....Windsor, Vt.
167. Everett, Leonard.....Council Bluffs, Ia.
168. Farnham, Horace M.....Montpelier, Vt.
169. Farwell, Arthur Daggett.....Montpelier, Vt.
170. Farwell, Henry L.....Montpelier, Vt.
171. Ferrin, Albert Whitman*.....Montpelier, Vt.
172. Field, Edward Davenport.....Montpelier, Vt.
173. Field, Fred Griswold.....Springfield, Vt.
174. Field, Fred Tarbell....Room 225, State House, Boston, Mass.
175. Field, Henry Francis.....Rutland, Vt.
176. Fish, Frank Leslie.....Vergennes, Vt.
177. Fisk, Nelson Wilbur.....Isle La Motte, Vt.
178. Fitzgerald, Richard Joseph.....Montpelier, Vt.
179. Fleetwood, Frederick G.....Morrisville, Vt.
180. Fletcher, Allen M.....Cavendish, Vt.
181. Fletcher, Ernest Ryland.....Hardwick, Vt.
182. Flint, Kemp R. B.....Northfield, Vt.

*Died Nov. 26, 1921.

183. Foote, Abram William.....Middlebury, Vt.
184. Foss, Eugene Noble.....34 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.
185. Foster, Herbert Sidney.....North Calais, Vt.
186. Foster, Mary J.....Derby Line, Vt.
187. Frattini, Joseph G.....Montpelier, Vt.
188. French, Charles L.....Hardwick, Vt.
189. French, John.....59 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
190. Frost, Timothy Prescott.....Bradford, Vt.
191. Gage, Seth Newton.....Weathersfield, Vt.
192. Gale, John E.....Guilford, Vt.
193. Gardner, Sally Field.....74 Lincoln Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
194. Gates, Benjamin.....Montpelier, Vt.
195. Gates, Charles W.....Franklin, Vt.
196. Gates, Walter Benton.....Burlington, Vt.
197. Gay, William W.....157 West 105th St., New York, N. Y.
198. Gifford, James Meacham...319 West 103rd St., New York N. Y.
199. Goodenough, Jonas Eli.....Middlesex, Vt.
200. Gordon, John Warren.....Barre, Vt.
201. Gorham, George H.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
202. Gould, Will D.....82-85 Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
203. Gowdey, John H.....Montpelier, Vt.
204. Graham, Horace French.....Craftsbury, Vt.
205. Graham, Warner A.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
206. Greene, Frank Lester.....St. Albans, Vt.
207. Griswold, Caroline M.....Montpelier, Vt.
208. Hall, Alfred Stevens.....Winchester, Mass.
209. Hall, Charles Hiland.....Springfield, Mass.
210. Hanley, Dewey T.....98 North Winooski Ave., Burlington, Vt.
211. Hanson, Lester W.....Montpelier, Vt.
212. Hapgood, Marshall Jay.....Peru, Vt.
213. Harlow, Will Ellsworth.....Montpelier, Vt.
214. Harvey, George B. M.....Deal, N. J.
215. Haskell, Daniel C.....Public Library, New York, N. Y.
216. Hassett, William D....National Press Club, Washington, D. C.
217. Hastings, Frank W.....Glover, Vt.
218. Haswell, John C.....Dayton, Ohio
219. Hatch, William Moore...16 Pelham Terrace, Arlington, Mass.
220. Hawley, Donly C.....Burlington, Vt.
221. Hayes, Lyman S.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
222. Hayward, Benjamin Miner.....Montpelier, Vt.
223. Hazen, Allen.....32 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
224. Hazen, Tracy Elliott..Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

225. Heartman, Charles F..... Rutland, Vt.
226. Heaton, Charles H..... Montpelier, Vt.
227. Hepburn, Alonzo Barton.. Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.
228. Hicks, John H..... Weathersfield, Vt.
229. Hill, James S..... Bellows Falls, Vt.
230. Hinton, Wilson C..... Charleston, Vt.
231. Hoadley, Edward Artemus.. 564 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
232. Hobart, T. D..... Pampa, Texas
233. Hogan, George Maynard..... St. Albans, Vt.
234. Holden, Arthur J..... Bennington, Vt.
235. Holland, Julia A..... Barre, Vt.
236. Holt, Henry..... Burlington, Vt.
237. Homer, Horace S..... 105 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
238. Hooker, Judson N..... Castleton, Vt.
239. Hopkins, Hermon Deming..... Montpelier, Vt.
240. Howard, Cecil H. C..... Beebe, Ark.
241. Howe, Frank E..... Bennington, Vt.
242. Howe, Harland B..... Burlington, Vt.
243. Howe, Willard Bean..... Burlington, Vt.
244. Howes, Phil Sheridan..... Montpelier, Vt.
245. Howland, Frank George..... Barre, Vt.
246. Howland, Fred A..... Montpelier, Vt.
247. Hubbard, Guy..... Windsor, Vt.
248. Hulbert, Byron Satterlee..... Cambridge, Mass.
249. Hulett, W. S..... Rutland, Vt.
250. Hunt, Dean G. K..... Montpelier, Vt.
251. Hunt, Leavitt Jarvis..... 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
252. Hunter, Claude Irving..... Proctor, Vt.
253. Huse, Ray Woodbury..... Montpelier, Vt.
254. Hutchinson, Sherburn C..... Montpelier, Vt.
255. Isham, Edward Swift..... Manchester, Vt.
256. Jackson, Henry Hollister..... Barre, Vt.
257. Jackson, Horatio Nelson..... Burlington, Vt.
258. Jackson, J. Holmes..... Burlington, Vt.
259. Jackson, S. Hollister..... Barre, Vt.
260. Jeffrey, William H..... Montpelier, Vt.
261. Jennings, Isaac..... 437 West Clinton St., Elmira, N. Y.
262. Jennings, Philip B..... 192 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
263. Jennings, William Bigelow..... East Wallingford, Vt.
264. Jerome, Perley J..... Montpelier, Vt.
265. Johnson, Frank Verner..... 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
266. Johnson, Herbert T..... Montpelier, Vt.

267. Jones, Hugh J. M. Montpelier, Vt.
268. Jones, Matt Bushnell . . . 30 Ledges Road, Newton Center, Mass.
269. Jones, Walter Edwin Waitsfield, Vt.
270. Keeler, Mrs. C. A. Westboro, Mass.
271. Kelton, Anna L. Montpelier, Vt.
272. Kemp, Harlan Wesley Montpelier, Vt.
273. Keniston, Harold Henry Plainfield, Vt.
274. Kent, Dorman Bridgman Eaton Montpelier, Vt.
275. Kent, Ira Rich. Youths Companion Bldg., Boston, Mass.
276. Keyes, Wade Reading, Vt.
277. Kidder, Fred T. Woodstock, Vt.
278. King, Harvey 11 Merlin St., Dorchester, Mass.
279. Kingsbury, Charles E. Montpelier, Vt.
280. Kingsbury, Frank Burnside Surry Road, Keene, N. H.
281. Kingsley, Darwin Pearl 396 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
282. Kingsley, Harvey R. Rutland, Vt.
283. Kinsley, Earle S. Rutland, Vt.
284. Knapp, Fanny E. Montpelier, Vt.
285. Knapp, Frank J. Montpelier, Vt.
286. Laird, Fred Leslie Montpelier, Vt.
287. Lamson, Guy Caleb 7101 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
288. Langley, Frank Elmer Barre, Vt.
289. Langworthy, Charles Ford . . . 1604 17th St., Washington, D. C.
290. Lawrence, Henry D. 67 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, P. Q.
291. Lawton, Shailer E. Brattleboro, Vt.
292. Leach, F. Barnby, Seamans Church Institute, 25 Smith St.
New York, N. Y.
293. Lease, Evelyn S. Montpelier, Vt.
294. Leavenworth, Philip R. Castleton, Vt.
295. Leavens, Linus Cambridge, Vt.
296. Leland, George Farnham Springfield, Vt.
297. Leslie, Harthan Freeman Montpelier, Vt.
298. Long, Frederick Davis Montpelier, Vt.
299. Long, Patrick J. Fairhaven, Vt.
300. Loomis, Nelson Henry 3608 Jackson St., Omaha, Nebr.
301. Lougee, Willis Eugene 287 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.
302. Low, Walter Carroll 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
303. Lowe, Frank E. Montpelier, Vt.
304. Lucia, Rose Montpelier, Vt.
305. Lund, Henry W. Canaan, Vt.
306. Lunnie, John Victory, Vt.
307. McClary, Horace Prescott Windsor, Vt.

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 308. | McClellan, John E..... | Plymouth, Vt. |
| 309. | McCullough, Hall Park..... | North Bennington, Vt. |
| 310. | McFarland, Raymond..... | Saxtons River, Vt. |
| 311. | McIntosh, Herbert Miller..... | Burlington, Vt. |
| 312. | Mackenzie, Frances Church..... | Woodstock, Vt. |
| 313. | McKillip, William..... | Burlington, Vt. |
| 314. | McLellan, Hugh..... | Champlain, N. Y. |
| 315. | Mann, George Elwood..... | Quechee, Vt. |
| 316. | Marsh, Edward Sprague..... | Brandon, Vt. |
| 317. | Martin, Frank J..... | Barre, Vt. |
| 318. | Martin, Willard S..... | Plainfield, Vt. |
| 319. | Mason, Stephen C..... | 2544 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 320. | Mather, Charles Duane..... | Montpelier, Vt. |
| 321. | Matthews, Andrew C..... | Montpelier, Vt. |
| 322. | Mayo, William Barnabus..... | Northfield, Vt. |
| 323. | Mead, Carl A..... | 55 Wall St., New York, N. Y. |
| 324. | Mead, William Rutherford..... | 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. |
| 325. | Melendy, Emory Arnold..... | South Londonderry, Vt. |
| 326. | Mendenhall, Harlan G..... | 402 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. |
| 327. | Merriam, Bert Emery..... | Rahway, N. J. |
| 328. | Merrill, Austin J..... | Box 483, Bridgeport, Conn. |
| 329. | Merrill, Charles Henry..... | St. Johnsbury, Vt. |
| 330. | Miner, Harlan Sherman..... | Gloucester, N. J. |
| 331. | Monroe, Theodore H..... | Lisbon, Ohio |
| 332. | Montague, David Thompson, 217 Huntington Ave., | Boston, Mass. |
| 333. | Morgan, David Llwellyn..... | Rutland, Vt. |
| 334. | Morrill, Charles H..... | Bakersfield, Vt. |
| 335. | Morrison, John G..... | 1 Fayerweather St., Cambridge, Mass. |
| 336. | Moulton, Clarence E..... | Montpelier, Vt. |
| 337. | Mussey, Robert Ellsworth..... | 912 Mundy Ave., El Paso, Texas |
| 338. | Nichols, Joel R..... | 131 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass. |
| 339. | Nichols, William Stanley..... | Montpelier, Vt. |
| 340. | Noble, Learned R..... | West Rutland, Vt. |
| 341. | Noonan, Stephen E..... | North Ferrisburg, Vt. |
| 342. | O'Rourke, T. Frank..... | Derby Line, Vt. |
| 343. | Osgood, Mary Lucy..... | Montpelier, Vt. |
| 344. | Page, Carroll S..... | Hyde Park, Vt. |
| 345. | Page, Guy M..... | Burlington, Vt. |
| 346. | Palmer, Frank J..... | Wildier, Vt. |
| 347. | Parker, Charles..... | Montpelier, Vt. |
| 348. | Parker, Harry Elwood..... | Bradford, Vt. |

349. Parker, Jessie L.....Montpelier, Vt.
350. Parsons, Frank T.....Northfield, Vt.
351. Partridge, Frank C.....Proctor, Vt.
352. Pease, Frederick Salmon.....Burlington, Vt.
353. Pease, Howard E.....White River Junction, Vt.
354. Pease, Mary Everett.....Burlington, Vt.
355. Peck, Hamilton Sullivan.....Burlington, Vt.
356. Peck, William N.....Montpelier, Vt.
357. Perkins, George Henry.....Burlington, Vt.
358. Perkins, Harold P.....Bethel, Vt.
359. Peters, Arthur W.....Bradford, Vt.
360. Pettigrew, Richard Franklin.....Sioux Falls. So. Dak.
361. Philips, Hugh.....Montpelier, Vt.
362. Piddock, John E.....Saxtons River, Vt.
363. Pierce, Herbert Robbe.....Montpelier, Vt.
364. Pierce, Leslie D.....Rochester, Vt.
365. Pierce, Loren Ray.....Woodstock, Vt.
366. Pierson, Philip T. H.....Bennington, Vt.
367. Pingree, George Sanderson.....19 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
368. Pitkin, George D.....Montpelier, Vt.
369. Pitkin, Perley Peabody.....Montpelier, Vt.
370. Platt, Mary M.....Shoreham, Vt.
371. Plumley, Charles Albert.....Northfield, Vt.
372. Plumley, Frank.....Northfield, Vt.
373. Pollard, Don C.....Proctorsville, Vt.
374. Pollard, Park H.....Proctorsville, Vt.
375. Porter, John Lyman.....40 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass.
376. Powell, Max Leon.....Burlington, Vt.
377. Powell, Thomas Reed...Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
378. Powers, George McClellan.....Morrisville, Vt.
379. Powers, Guy M.....R. F. D., Cambridgeport, Vt.
380. Proctor, Mortimer Robinson.....Proctor, Vt.
381. Richmond, Rollin Lemuel.....Rutland, Vt.
382. Rivers, Louis C.....Montpelier, Vt.
383. Quinby, Winfield S.....173 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.
384. Roberts, Robert.....Burlington, Vt.
385. Robinson, Arthur L.....Malden, Mass.
386. Root, William A.....Bennington, Vt.
387. Ross, Henry Herbert.....Burlington, Vt.
388. Rowe, Levi Leroy.....74 Portland St., Boston, Mass.
389. Royce, Caroline H.....Montpelier, Vt.
390. Kowell, John W.....Randolph, Vt.

391. Rugg, Harold G.....Hanover, N. H.
392. Russell, William W.....Montpelier, Vt.
393. Sabine, George K.....30 Irving St., Brookline, Mass.
394. Sadler, H. E.....1053 Faxon Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
395. St. John, Charles N.....Montpelier, Vt.
396. Sargent, John Garibaldi.....Ludlow, Vt.
397. Seaver, Harley True.....Barton Vt.
398. Seguin, Edwin T.....Montpelier, Vt.
399. Shaw, Henry Bigelow.....Burlington, Vt.
400. Sheldon, William B.....Bennington, Vt.
401. Shepard, George B.....Eberhardt Mfg Co., Cleveland, Ohio
402. Sherburne, John C.....Randolph, Vt.
403. Shores, Mrs. James.....Lyndonville, Vt.
404. Shores, Venila Lovina.....Lyndonville, Vt.
405. Simonds, Robert W.....Gardner, Mass.
406. Slack, Leighton P.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
407. Slayton, William T.....Morrisville, Vt.
408. Slocum, Charles H.....Morrisville, Vt.
409. Smith, Charles Plimpton.....Burlington, Vt.
410. Smith, Clarence L.Burlington, Vt.
411. Smith, Cyrus Henry.....Bridport, Vt.
412. Smith, Edward Curtis.....St. Albans, Vt.
413. Smith, Frank N.....Montpelier, Vt.
414. Smith, George W.....White River Junction, Vt.
415. Smith, John Gregory.....St. Albans, Vt.
416. Smith, Percy Gates.....Montpelier, Vt.
417. Southwick, John L.....Burlington, Vt.
418. Spafford, Martha E.....Rutland, Vt.
419. Stacey, James Albert.....Hartford, Vt.
420. Stafford, Bert L.....Burlington, Vt.
421. Stafford, Wendell Phillips.....Washington, D. C.
422. Stearns, Joseph Tuttle, 110 Morningside Drive,
New York, N. Y.
423. Stebbins, George E.....Sheldon, Vt.
424. Steele, Hiram Roswell.....32 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.
425. Steele, Sanford Henry.....25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
426. Stevens, Charles Dolloff.....Lyndonville, Vt.
427. Stewart, John Conant.....York Village, Me.
428. Stickney, William B. C.....Rutland, Vt.
429. Stockwell, Warren E.....Montpelier, Vt.
430. Stone, Arthur F.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
431. Stone, Mason Sereno.....Montpelier, Vt.

432. Story, George L.....Waterville, Vt.
433. Stratton, George Oren.....Montpelier, Vt.
434. Stuart, Charles L.....Lyndonville, Vt.
435. Swift, Benjamin.....221 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.
436. Taft, Lucius Dennison.....Montpelier, Vt.
437. Taft, Millward C.....Chelsea, Vt.
438. Tarbell, Charles P.....South Royalton, Vt.
439. Taylor, W. H.....Hardwick, Vt.
440. Theriault, William Napoleon.....Montpelier, Vt.
441. Thomas, Isaac.....Rutland, Vt.
442. Thomas, John M.....State College, Pa.
443. Thompson, Charles Miner....161 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
444. Thorston, John W.....Island Pond, Vt.
445. Thurston, Justus Kinney.....Barre, Vt.
446. Tinkham, Henry Crain.....Burlington, Vt.
447. Towle, William Mason....24 Orchard Terrace, Burlington, Vt.
448. Tracy, Henry W.....Shelburne, Vt.
449. Tracy, William E.....Johnson, Vt.
450. Tucker, Philip Crosby, 3rd.....Vergennes, Vt.
451. Turner, L. Curtis.....192 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.
452. Tuttle, Charles E.....Rutland, Vt.
453. Tuttle, Egbert Clayton.....Rutland, Vt.
454. Tuxbury, Charles.....Windsor, Vt.
455. Tyson, James W., Jr.....South Strafford, Vt.
456. Utley, Stuart Walls.....330 Virginia Ave., Detroit, Mich.
457. Varnum, H. W.....Jeffersonville, Vt.
458. Votey, Josah William.....Burlington, Vt.
459. Walker, Robert14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
460. Wardner, Henry Steele....160 Front St., New York, N. Y.
461. Waterman Mary E.....Montpelier, Vt.
462. Watkins, Harris Ralph.....Burlington, Vt.
463. Watson, Alfred Edwin.....Hartford, Vt.
464. Watson, Charles Douglas.....St. Albans, Vt.
465. Watson, Henry R. C....Union League Club, New York N. Y.
466. Watson, John Henry.....Montpelier, Vt.
467. Watson, Martha Seaver.....Montpelier, Vt.
468. Webb, James Watson.....Shelburne, Vt.
469. Webber, Marvelle Christopher.....Rutland, Vt.
470. Welling, Edward Dwight.....North Bennington, Vt.
471. Wells, Charles Henry.....871 South 17th St., Newark, N. J.
472. Wells, Clarence C.....Middlebury, Vt.
473. Wells, Davis L.....Orwell, Vt.

474. Wells, Frank Richardson.....Burlington, Vt.
475. Wells, Frederick Palmer.....Newbury, Vt.
476. West, George C.....White River Junction, Vt.
477. Wheeler, Edward C.....5 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
478. Wheeler, Horace L.....Public Library, Boston, Mass.
479. Wheeler, John Brooks.....Burlington, Vt.
480. Wheeler, Leonard D.....White River Junction, Vt.
481. Whitecomb, Charles Warren.....Proctorsville, Vt.
482. Whitecomb, James A.....32 E. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.
483. White, Harrie C.....North Bennington, Vt.
484. White, Luther Clark.....Windsor, Vt.
485. Wilbur, James Benjamin.....Manchester, Vt.
486. Wilder, Albert E.....Woodstock, Vt.
487. Wilder, Frank J.....28 Warren Ave., Somerville, Mass.
488. Wilkins, Glenn A.....Morrisville, Vt.
489. Willard, Daniel.....B. & O. R. R. Offices, Baltimore, Md.
490. Williams, Benjamin.....Proctor, Vt.
491. Williams, Edward Higginson, Jr.....Woodstock, Vt.
492. Williams, N. G.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
493. Wilson, Alice Ward.....Bristol, Vt.
494. Wilson, Frank B.....1605 Main St., Seattle, Wash.
495. Wilson, Frank M.....Rutland, Vt.
496. Wilson, Stanley Calef.....Chelsea, Vt.
497. Wing, George Washington.....Montpelier, Vt.
498. Wing, Leonard F.....Rutland, Vt.
499. Winship, Gustavus L.....Fairlee, Vt.
500. Woodruff, Harrison G.....Montpelier, Vt.
501. Woods, Gilbert E.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
502. Wright, Rebecca W.....1306 Terry Ave., Seattle, Wash.
503. Yett, Minnie.....Montpelier, Vt.

Report of the Meetings of the
Vermont Historical Society

Vermont Historical Society PROCEEDINGS

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 20, 1920.

Meeting called to order by President Stickney, the following members being present:

William W. Stickney, George W. Wing, George L. Blanchard, Henry L. Farwell, Fred Blanchard, Ira H. Edson, A. D. Farwell, Fred A. Howland, Julia A. Holland, Dorman B. E. Kent, B. M. Hayward.

In the absence of the Secretary, B. M. Hayward, Acting Secretary, read the reports of previous meetings, which were accepted and approved.

Librarian, D. B. E. Kent in his report recommends the election of a new Librarian, who can give more time to the Society, to take take effect not later than January 31, 1921. Voted that the Librarian's report be accepted and placed on file.

The report of Treasurer, H. L. Farwell, was presented and on motion of Fred Blanchard voted that it be accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the chair appointed Messrs. Kent, A. D. Farwell and Fred A. Howland a nomination committee to present a list of names to be elected as officers for the ensuing year.

The committee brought in the following list of names for which the Acting Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot, on motion of Fred Blanchard, and they were declared elected.

President, William W. Stickney.

Vice-Presidents, Charles P. Smith, Fred A. Howland, George L. Blanchard.

Recording Secretary, Phil S. Howes.

Corresponding Secretaries, Dorman B. E. Kent, Walter H. Crockett.

Treasurer, Henry L. Farwell.

Librarian, Dorman B. E. Kent.

Curators: John M. Thomas, Addison County.

Hall Park McCullough, Bennington County.

Arthur F. Stone, Caledonia County.

Henry B. Shaw, Chittenden County.

Clarence T. Cutting, Essex County.

Frank L. Greene, Franklin County.

Nelson W. Fisk, Grand Isle County.

Carroll S. Page, Lamoille County.

Hale K. Darling, Orange County.

Frederick W. Baldwin, Orleans County.

Frank C. Partridge, Rutland County.

Arthur D. Farwell, Washington County.

Lyman S. Hayes, Windham County.

Charles Tuxbury, Windsor County.

Ex-officio: Harry A. Black, Secretary of State.

Benjamin Gates, Auditor of Accounts.

George W. Wing, State Librarian.

On motion of Mr. Kent, voted that a vote of thanks be extended by the Society to all those who have given to the Society, by the Custodian.

A communication was received over the telephone of a letter from Mr. Hapgood regarding a statue of Ira Allen.

President Stickney made some remarks relating to Life Members.

The following applicants were elected members:

William B. McKillip, Burlington, Vt.

Hugh McLellan, Champlain, N. Y.

John P. DeMerrett, Bennington, Vt.

The resignation of Charles E. Billings of Hartford, Conn., was accepted.

The following deaths were reported:

John Abner Mead, Rutland, Vt.

Ebenezer Sanborn Phillips, Bridgeport, Conn.

Gilbert A. Davis, Windsor, Vt.

The President appointed as standing committees the following:

On Library: Fred A. Howland, Henry L. Farwell, Dorman B. E. Kent.

On printing: Phil S. Howes, Walter H. Crockett, George L. Blanchard.

On Finance. Charles P. Smith, Frank C. Partridge, Hall Park McCullough.

On motion of Mr. Kent voted to adjourn.

A true record.

Attest.

B. M. HAYWARD,

Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 18, 1921.

Meeting called to order by President Stickney, the following members being present:

Wallace G. Andrews, Fred Blanchard, George Blanchard, Edward H. Deavitt, James F. Dewey, Ira H. Edson, Arthur D. Farwell, Henry L. Farwell, Frank L. Fish, Charles H. Heaton, Phil S. Howes, Dorman B. E. Kent, Frederick D. Long, Frederick S. Pease, William W. Stickney, William M. Towle.

Records of last meeting read and approved.

Report of Librarian D. B. E. Kent was read, and on motion of Mr. Deavitt, voted it be accepted and placed on file.

The financial statement was read by Treasurer, H. L. Farwell, showing a balance on hand of \$1,200.22, and in the Dewey Monument Fund Trust, \$4,449.45. On motion of

George Blanchard, the report of the Treasurer was accepted, and ordered placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Deavitt the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the present list of officers, and the following list was declared elected:

President, William W. Stickney.

Vice-Presidents, Charles P. Smith, Fred A. Howland, George L. Blanchard.

Recording Secretary, Phil S. Howes.

Corresponding Secretaries, Dorman B. E. Kent, Walter H. Crockett.

Treasurer, Henry L. Farwell.

Librarian, Dorman B. E. Kent.

Curators: John M. Thomas, Addison County.

Hall Park McCullough, Bennington County

Arthur F. Stone, Caledonia County.

Henry B. Shaw, Chittenden County.

Clarence T. Cutting, Essex County.

Frank L. Greene, Franklin County.

Nelson W. Fisk, Grand Isle County.

Carroll S. Page, Lamoille County.

Hale K. Darling, Orange County.

Frederick W. Baldwin, Orleans County.

Frank C. Partridge, Rutland County.

Arthur D. Farwell, Washington County.

Lyman S. Hayes, Windham County.

Charles Tuxbury, Windsor County.

Ex-officio: Harry A. Black, Secretary of State.

Benjamin Gates, Auditor of Accounts.

George W. Wing, State Librarian.

Judge Fish proposed an amendment to Article 5 of the constitution regarding annual dues so that it shall read as follows:

All members (honorary and corresponding members excepted) shall pay, on admission, the sum of two dollars,

and an additional sum of two dollars annually; however, upon the payment of fifty dollars, any person may become a life member of this Society, without admission fees or annual dues.

On motion of Mr. Heaton, voted to instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot for the following list of applicants for membership, and this being done they were declared elected members of the Society.

LIFE MEMBERS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Recommended by</i>
Edward Denham	New Bedford, Mass.	D. B. E. Kent

REGULAR MEMBERS.

John P. Adams	Montpelier, Vt.	H. L. Farwell
Mrs. Ella Brown Bailey	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
George C. Bailey	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Beatty L. Balestier	Dummerston, Vt.	H. S. Wardner
Edward L. Bass	Bethel, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Madison Clair Bates	Manchester, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Stoddard B. Bates	Derby, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Otto Ronald Bennett	Manchester, Vt.	E. D. Field
Edwin I. Benson	Woodstock, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Franklin S. Billings	Woodstock, Vt.	E. D. Field
Levi H. Bixby	Montpelier, Vt.	H. L. Farwell
Robert F. Bliss	Montpelier, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Lorinann P. Brigham	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
William Wells Broek	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Andrew J. Brown	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
James Brown	Quechee, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Mrs. Laura Carter Brown	Quechee, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Mrs. Sarah Ann Bryant	Windsor, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
William R. Bush	Benson, Vt.	Benj. Williams
George B. Carpenter	White River Jct., Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Warren L. Carpenter	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
John C. Cattnach	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Miss Emma M. Church	Woodstock, Vt.	W. W. Stiekney
Albert B. Clark	Readsboro, Vt.	W. W. Stiekney
H. Perley Clark	Woodstock, Vt.	J. F. Dewey

John Patrick Corcoran	Box 455, Barre, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Frank C. Corry	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Frank M. Corry	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
William F. Corry	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Garnet C. Cowan	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Richard Sawyer Currier	Barre, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Henry H. Cushman	Rochester, Vt.	A. E. Cudworth
Fred Ladd Davis	Hartford, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
George Goodwin Dewey	226 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.	D. B. E. Kent
Maurice W. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Stephen C. Dorsey	Rutland, Vt.	Benj. Williams
William A. Ellis	Montpelier, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Richard Joseph Fitzgerald	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Joseph G. Frattini	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Sally Field Gardner	74 Lincoln Parkway Buffalo, N. Y.	D. B. E. Kent
John H. Gowdey	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Lester W. Hanson	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Will Ellsworth Harlow	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
John C. Haswell	Dayton, Ohio	H. S. Wardner
Daniel C. Haskell	476 Fifth Ave., New York City	D. B. E. Kent
Charles F. Heartman	Rutland, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Harland B. Howe	Burlington, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Dean G. K. Hunt	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Claude Irving Hunter	Proctor, Vt.	Benj. Williams
Ray Woodbury Huse	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Henry Hollister Jackson	Barre, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Horatio Nelson Jackson	Burlington, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
J. Holmes Jackson	Burlington, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
William H. Jeffrey	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Perley J. Jerome	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Herbert T. Johnson	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Anna L. Kelton	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Harold Henry Keniston	Plainfield, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Charles E. Kingsbury	Montpelier, Vt.	A. D. Farwell
Fanny E. Knapp	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Frank J. Knapp	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Fred L. Laird	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Henry D. Lawrence	67 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, P. Q.	H. S. Wardner

Linus Leavens	Cambridge, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Patrick J. Long	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Frank E. Lowe	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Frances Church MacKenzie	Woodstock, Vt.	W. W. Stickney
George Elwood Mann	Quechee, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Stephen C. Mason	2544 Oliver Building Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. S. Wardner
Andrew C. Matthews	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Herbert Miller McIntosh	Burlington, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Austin J. Merrill	P. O. Box 483 Bridgeport Conn.	D. B. E. Kent
William Stanley Nichols	Montpelier, Vt.	A. D. Farwell
Learned H. Noble	West Rutland, Vt.	E. D. Field
Mary Lucy Osgood	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Frank I. Palmer	Wilder, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Jessie L. Parker	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Howard E. Pease	White River Jet, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
William N. Peck	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Harold P. Perkins	Bethel, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Hugh Philips	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
John E. Piddock	Saxtons River, Vt.	Benj. Williams
Herbert Robbe Pierce	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Loren Ray Pierce	Woodstock, Vt.	P. S. Howes
George D. Pitkin	Montpelier, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Perley Peabody Pitkin	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Park H. Pollard	Proctorsville, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Guy M. Powers	Athens, Vt.	
	Address Cambridgeport, Vt.	L. S. Hayes
Louis C. Rivers	Montpelier, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Caroline H. Royce	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Ed. T. Seguin	Montpelier, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
John C. Sherburne	Randolph, Vt.	H. R. Kingsley
William T. Slayton	Morrisville, Vt.	H. R. Kingsley
Percy Gates Smith	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Charles N. St. John	Montpelier, Vt.	E. D. Field
Warren E. Stockwell	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Stuart Wells Utley	330 Virginia Ave. Detroit, Mich.	H. S. Wardner
James Watson Webb	Shelburne, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Mary E. Waterman	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
Glenn A. Wilkins	Morrisville, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Alice Ward Wilson	Bristol, Vt.	P. S. Howes

Frank B. Wilson	1605 Main St., Seattle, Wash.	D. B. E. Kent
Leonard F. Wing	Rutland, Vt.	Benj. Williams
Gilbert E. Woods	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	E. D. Field
Rebecca W. Wright	1306 Terry Ave., Seattle, Wash.	D. B. E. Kent
Minnie Yett	Montpelier, Vt.	H. L. Farwell

The deaths of the following members have been reported since the last meeting:

Alexander Dunnett, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 Charles S. Gleed, Topeka, Kansas.
 Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, New York City.
 Frederick Holbrook, New York City.
 Frederick B. Jennings, New York City.
 Charles S. Lord, Winooski, Vt.
 Thomas Redfield Proctor, Utica, N. Y.
 Albert A. Robinson, Topeka, Kansas.
 Sanford H. Steele, New York City.
 Theodore N. Vail, Lyndonville, Vt.
 William VanPatten, Burlington, Vt.
 Edwin S. Walker, Springfield, Ill.

On motion of Mr. Kent the following resolution was adopted:

Moved: The Vermont Historical Society shall keep permanently the collection of books now in its custody which are the property of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, together with whatever books the latter Society may in the future deposit with it. It is further moved that this shall be done without cost to the Society of Colonial Dames, and that space be furnished them in our vault for keeping their records.

On motion of Mr. Howes, voted that the Secretary be hereby directed to notify all members who are more than three years in arrears for dues, that unless their dues are paid within sixty days their names shall be stricken from the rolls.

Voted on motion of Mr. George Blanchard that the President appoint a committee of three to secure, if possible, an appropriation from the State for the erection of a bronze tablet in a suitable location to the memory of Ammi B. Young the architect of the State House. The President appointed on this committee: James B. Wilbur, Geo. L. Blanchard, Frederick D. Long.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, voted to elect Calvin Coolidge, an honorary member of the Society.

The President appointed as standing committees, the following:

On Library: Fred A. Howland, Henry L. Farwell, Dorman B. E. Kent.

On Printing: Phil S. Howes, Walter H. Crockett, George L. Blanchard.

On Finance: Charles P. Smith, Frank C. Partridge, Hall Park McCullough.

On motion of Mr. Kent, voted to take an adjournment until 7:30 this evening, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives in a public meeting to be addressed by Vice-President-elect Calvin Coolidge.

PHIL S. HOWES,

Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING, JANUARY 18, 1921.

The Society met at 7:30 P. M. in the House of Representatives as provided for in the motion for adjournment.

The Joint Assembly of the House and Senate was called to order by Lieut. Governor Foote, and by him the meeting was turned over to President Stickney of the Vermont Historical Society. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. John M. Thomas, President of Middlebury College.

President Stickney in his opening remarks mentioned the advance the Society has been able to make since locating in its new quarters.

Hon. Calvin Coolidge was presented to the meeting and received a very enthusiastic greeting.

He then gave an address on "Some of the teachings of history".

At the close of Mr. Coolidge's address the following resolution was proposed by Fred A. Howland and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Vermont Historical Society express to Calvin Coolidge its grateful acknowledgments for his scholarly and philosophic address on "Some of the teachings of history," and request the privilege of publication, that it may preserve in its printed proceedings the words of a Vermonter who not only interprets, but makes history.

On motion of Dorman B. E. Kent the meeting was adjourned until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 12th, to meet in the room of the Vermont Historical Society.

PHIL S. HOWES,

Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING, APRIL 12TH, 1921.

Pursuant to adjournment the meeting was called to order in the room of the Society at 2 o'clock by President Stickney, with the following members present: Frederick D. Long, Dorman B. E. Kent, Caroline H. Royce, William W. Stickney and Phil S. Howes.

On motion of Mr. Long, voted that the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the following list of applicants who were then declared members of the Society.

LIFE MEMBERS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Recommended by</i>
Olin Merrill	Enosburg, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Helen C. Merrill	Enosburg, Vt.	W. W. Stickney
Redfield Proctor	Proctor, Vt.	W. W. Stickney
Miss Emily Dutton Proctor	Proctor, Vt.	W. W. Stickney

REGULAR MEMBERS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Recommended by</i>
Walton F. Andrews	Manchester Depot, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
John Adams Aiken	Greenfield, Mass.	C. H. Royce
George M. Besett	Burlington, Vt.	H. N. Jackson
Harlow A. Bottum	So. Shaftsbury, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Frank Lewis Bugbee	Ludlow, Vt.	W. W. Stickney
Luther A. Cobb	Island Pond, Vt.	C. H. Royce
Frederic J. Cooley	Windsor, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Herbert W. Denio	Montpelier, Vt.	W. W. Stickney
Mary J. Foster	Derby Line, Vt.	C. H. Royce
Emery Arnold Melendy	So. Londonderry, Vt.	A. E. Cudworth
George W. Smith	White River Jet., Vt.	J. F. Dewey
James Albert Stacey	Hartford, Vt.	W. W. Stickney
John Henry Watson	Montpelier, Vt.	D. B. E. Kent
George C. West	White River Jet., Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Albert B. Wilder	Woodstock, Vt.	J. F. Dewey
Harrison G. Woodruff	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes

On motion of Mr. Kent voted to adjourn to meet in the same place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, April 13, 1921.

PHIL S. HOWES,

Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING, APRIL 13, 1921.

Called to order in the room of the Society at 11 o'clock, Wednesday forenoon, April 13, 1921, by President Stickney. Members present: William W. Stickney, D. B. E. Kent, Caroline H. Royce, Frederick D. Long and Phil S. Howes.

On motion of Mr. Long, voted to accept the resignation of Mr. Kent as Librarian.

On motion of Mr. Long voted that the thanks of the Society be given Mr. Kent for his long and faithful service as librarian.

On motion of Mr. Kent voted to elect Herbert W. Denio, Librarian of the Vermont Historical Society.

On motion of Mr. Kent, adjourned to April 20, at 4 o'clock P. M.

PHIL S. HOWES,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING, APRIL 20, 1921.

Meeting called to order by President Stickney at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the following members present: William W. Stickney, Caroline H. Royce, Addison E. Cudworth, D. B. E. Kent, Frederick D. Long and Phil S. Howes. No records were read.

President Stickney explained some of the plans for the year, and there being no further business the meeting was adjourned to July 12th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PHIL S. HOWES,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING, JULY 12, 1921.

An adjourned meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was called to order in its room in the State Office building by President Stickney at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the following members present: Herbert W. Denio, Phil S. Howes, D. B. E. Kent, Frederick D. Long and William W. Stickney.

On motion of Mr. Long, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the following applicants for membership, who were declared elected:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Recommended by</i>
Horace Wm. Dickerman	1411 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	L. S. Hayes
Charles Dolloff Stevens	Lyndonville, Vt.	H. W. Denio
Martha Seaver Watson	Montpelier, Vt.	P. S. Howes
Clarence C. Wells	Middlebury, Vt.	J. F. Dewey

On motion of Mr. Kent, voted to instruct the Finance Committee to invest the Dewey Monument Fund in bonds which will give a higher rate of interest.

On motion of Mr. Kent, voted to adjourn to the second Tuesday of October at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PHIL S. HOWES,

Recording Secretary.

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Librarian's and Treasurer's Reports
January 1920--January 1921

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT 1919

To the Hon. William W. Stickney, President of the Vermont Historical Society:

SIR:

It is my good fortune once again to deliver for your consideration my report as your Librarian for the year ending in January, 1920, the first entire year spent in our new quarters. During the twelve months just passed I have had two assistants.

Miss Bishop, who came into our employ in January, 1918, left us on September 1st, last, when she married and went to Atlanta, Georgia. I cannot speak too highly of her hard and conscientious work during the period when we were preparing to move, when we were moving, and the even more difficult months of settling.

While of course I had supervision of it all, I had but too little time to give to the long weeks of detail work, and it certainly constantly required the intelligence of some such person as was she, even to undertake the task.

I was fortunate enough within a fortnight following Miss Bishop's going away to secure the services of Miss Rebecca W. Wright of Montpelier, a woman thoroughly informed as to library work and, as well, conversant to some considerable extent with Vermontiana. She is a most excellent person for our needs. She has, however, mainly trained herself for organizing library work and, that part of her calling appealing more strongly to her, we engaged her with the understanding that in a measure her employment might be but temporary. I can only add that I hope it proves permanent.

Our belongings are now excellently arranged. There remains some considerable cataloguing and more or less "weeding out" to be done. By the latter I mean that we

find, as do all libraries of our size, sources and age, that a good many duplicate books and pamphlets accumulate; and at some early date I strongly recommend a proper and legal disposal of this matter.

Situated as we are, in a pretentious building, at the Capitol of the State, and on a main tourist's highway, our summer callers are many. Our position in the building is a most happy one also. To the stranger and others, the first thing that greets the eye as one enters the building is the large oil painting of Washington in the distance, which picture hangs on the farther wall of our room and could almost be seen from the street. While it may be unethical to use the immortal George for advertising purposes, I still feel that his likeness, hanging where it does, is one of our very best assets. Fifty people visit this room, where one did in the State Capitol. Miss Wright, from the first day she came, has kept an account of the number of visitors, and we learn that in four even months 1993 men, women, and children have entered our doors. This is an average of 5979 annually.

During the fiscal year closing July 1, 1919, out of the \$1,000 annually allowed us by the State for the purchase of books, I expended all but some \$10. And from the \$1,000 available during the year ending July 1st next we have already used the major portion. In September last I bought from Charles E. Tuttle at private sale a large number of Vermont items which we lacked. Again in November we secured from the Tuttle auction in Boston another goodly supply. The above, together with an exceptional recent offering of genealogies by Goodspeed's of Boston, which latter chance seemed too favorable to be ignored, has largely depleted our present exchequer. As you know full well, 49 out of every 50 people who come here to consult a book, ask for the genealogical section; and during the eight years in which I have served you it has been mainly books of such a nature that we have sought in the markets. In 1911 we had

barely 175 genealogies and very few town histories. Then, our further needs were largely among the more common items, and then, as well, genealogies cost far less than now. Accordingly, during my first years here, it was comparatively easy with a small amount of money to bring home a large amount of books. Now, when in the cities and when in even a large genealogical book store, I see but few titles under \$20 each that we do not already own.

We now have 698 genealogies, together with 120 others which the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames have bought and permanently loaned to us. I cannot speak too highly of the kindness of these women in this work. The books they have purchased have cost at least \$600 and could not be duplicated today for \$1,000. Ten years from today they could not be secured for \$1,500.

The State Library owns 314 genealogies other than those we possess, and this makes the total number in the building 1132. In addition there are 62 others owned in both libraries, which latter are group-genealogies, i. e., genealogies each of which contains several families.

Of New England town histories we own 689, and the State Library has, I should judge, at least 300 titles different from ours, totalling some 1,000 works of this description.

There must be then here the largest collection of genealogies and town histories gathered under a single roof north of Boston in New England.

The exact number of books of real value in our library I cannot state, but it exceeds 7,000.

For decades there were stored in the room under the dome of the Capitol many books and things of ours which were unavailable, and all of which were more or less exposed to the fire hazard. All this has been removed, and much of it catalogued. Underneath this room we have possession of a vault in which can be deposited articles of value, room here for which we do not have. We have received during the past

year more gifts and loans than during any like period in my recollection. This was to have been expected. Quartered in a conspicuous position and the attention of the public being drawn to us, to what we have, and to what we can do, it is natural that donations would increase. We have received a goodly number of books and pamphlets, the detail of which is too long for rehearsal here; but I assure you they are all of value and their identities are matters of record. Among the things which the casual visitor might observe let me mention a sword from Gilbert L. Dwinell of Marshfield, Indian relics from Charles P. Johnson of Williston, wood from the "Royal Savage," donated by Frank H. Puffer, early views of Montpelier and vicinity from Mrs. George Wheeler, a dress made of silk raised in Williston, Vt. in 1815 and given by Mrs. Mary Hart Duncan of Lowell, Mass., a large number of articles of personal and household use loaned by Ira Ormsbee of Marshfield, and a tall clock which henceforth will tick the time for us, it being given by Henry and Mrs. George Montague. In addition let me mention the war relics loaned to the Society by Frederic Edwards, formerly Principal of the Montpelier High School. These were collected by Professor Edwards during the term of his war service on the Italian and Austrian front. Having been closely in touch, in his Y. M. C. A. work, with the Headquarters of the Italian army, he was enabled to gather and leave here some things which it might be difficult to secure elsewhere. We have also been fortunate enough to have had a temporary loan of war relics from the wife of Col. Ira A. Reeves, which he secured and which of course were loaned to us with his knowledge and consent. These, after being on exhibition for six months, we have within the week returned to Mrs. Reeves. I have been approached within three weeks with the proposition of the loan of a large amount of Russian material and relics, all of which must be of intense interest and value, as it was gathered by an American citizen who has

been in Russia until November last. Had we the room we probably might secure this collection, but our available space seems inadequate.

And here, Mr. President, allow me to interject the following recommendation. For over eight years I have been the librarian and custodian of the belongings of our Society. The work has ever been and ever would be of intense and increasing interest to me. For some six years I had no assistant, and every detail of the work was done necessarily alone; and evenings, Sundays, and holidays had largely to be given up to this place. Since January 31, 1918 there has been an assistant, but as my work constantly increases and as I take on new duties in the Company in which I hope always to be permanently employed and from which comes my living, I find it more and more difficult to give to the Vermont Historical Society a sufficient amount of my time. I am not now tendering my resignation, as I feel at this moment it would be perhaps ill-advised; but I am suggesting, and suggesting very strongly, the engagement of some person in the not-too-far future who as a member of the Society and as well the librarian and constant attendant, might have the full oversight of our entire transactions under your control. There are in Vermont and elsewhere scores of persons who would be capable.

Will you then consider this as my resignation from your services, such resignation to take effect at any such time as you may see fit when we may find a man or a woman who can permanently take over the entire charge of a labor that I love, but a labor I feel I cannot much longer carry and do full justice to my employers across the way. By January, 1921, at least I must actually resign.

The Society now has some 430 members. Its membership is loyal, its work is valuable, the interest it excites in visitors is real, and it is faithfully trying to perform a service for the sons and daughters of this Commonwealth such as

is being constantly carried out by like Societies of all the other States of our Union. Under your careful guidance this has been done and is being done just as far and as fast and as furious as our finances can permit.

Thanks to you we are now established in suitable quarters and we lack far less than formerly. We need, however, the sufficient means to buy costly books that we should have. In my opinion and in yours, I feel sure, a State Historical Society should possess every printed work pertaining to the State of which it is a part. Had we the full means to go into the open market and, as well, out into the highways, the byways, and the private homes and buy *at any time* things which come up for sale but occasionally and often *but once only*, naturally then within a few years more we could accumulate a vast number of items of tremendous value, the like of which every State should in its own Society hold and preserve for the present and the future generations.

Yours with respect,

DORMAN B. E. KENT,

Librarian.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT 1920

To the Hon. William W. Stickney, President of the Vermont Historical Society.

SIR:

I am pleased to submit for your consideration my tenth report as Librarian of the Vermont Historical Society, this time for the year ending January 18th, 1921.

During the year last past I have had two regular assistants. Miss Rebecca Wright, who came to us in September, 1919, left in July of 1920 for the Pacific coast, to take up organizing library work, for which she had long trained herself, and which she had done before entering our employ.

During the summer I secured the services of college girls, and on September 10th, Mrs. Caroline H. Royce, of Westport, N. Y., commenced as a permanent assistant.

In September, 1919, we first commenced keeping a record of the number of visitors to our quarters, and during the year closing August 31st, 1920, there were 6383. During the last four months of 1920 the total was 2184, making 8567 in sixteen months, an average of 535 per month, or 6420 per year.

During those sixteen months, however, the Legislature was not in session. From our experience thus far when it is in session I feel warranted in stating that during January, February and March of this year at least 3,000 people will come here.

Without burdening you further with figures, I will only state that if the past and present averages hold good, a total of over 15,000 people visit the Vermont Historical Society rooms every two years.

Perhaps the most notable event during 1920 was the moving to our library the genealogies from the Vermont State Library, which work has been completed. We have now in one room well over two thousand genealogical works, and a little later, when the town histories in the State Library are moved to our quarters, we shall have a working genealogical collection, the equal of which can be found nowhere else except in a large city, and doubtless in not thirty libraries in the whole country.

Such of our own genealogies and town histories as were duplicates of those received from the State Library have been and will be set aside for sale later. I would expect the number will exceed 300, which, together with the duplicates we have already accumulated should be disposed of at an early date.

Of the \$1,000 allowed us by the State for the purchase of books during the year ending June 30th, 1920, every last

dollar was spent for the purpose, there not being a penny that was left for me to return to the State Treasurer.

Our collection of genealogies and town histories is now so large that while there are still scores that we need badly, they are of extreme rarity, some of which sell as high as \$75 each.

Another field of buying which we ought to enter is that pertaining to the acquisition of rare Vermont books and pamphlets. To use an old-fashioned and homely expression, "The best time to hunt bears is when bears are out." And now rare Vermont items are "out" and continually coming on the market for sale.

Very few of these of any value ever bring less than \$25 each, and from that up to \$400 and more and, with but \$1000 a year in total for the purchase of books, it is somewhat disheartening to attend a sale such as I did last September and see five items weighing in all less than three pounds sell for more than our total annual appropriation.

Rare Vermont items of all kinds we should have, and a few private individuals and a few large libraries are picking them up fast. Many of them will never appear for sale again, and such as do, will bring far higher prices than they are bringing now.

We have always had a large number of wealthy men among our members, and the number is now larger than ever. But during the entire 83 years of our existence no one has ever passed away and left us a penny, and the record still holds good clear up to the minute in which I am delivering to you this report, as far as I have been informed. I don't want any one to die in order to leave us a dollar, but when some of them *do* die, I wish they might remember our needs and act upon them.

As might be expected, our removal to our present commodious and conspicuous quarters has resulted in our securing many more gifts and loans than were received when we were in the State Capitol.

Since the last annual meeting we have received from George L. Blanchard newspapers and a cane made of wood from the "Long Bridge" across the Potomac over which the Northern armies passed. From G. K. Sabine, commission from Isaac Tichenor to Frederick Pettes. From Miss Clara Farrar Smith and brother, Civil war maps, photographs, autographed portraits, etc., formerly the property of their father, Gen. William Farrar ("Baldy") Smith. From Rev. C. H. Merrill a complete file of the Vermont Missionary. From Byron N. Clark a complete file of the Vermont Y. M. C. A. Notes. From George Briggs a large framed portrait of Stephen A. Douglas. From Willis Blanchard the Kinsman genealogy, from Mrs. Cameron a stuffed seal. From Mrs. Alfred Swift Houghton a grant of Georgia from George III to the province of New Hampshire, together with 109 other commissions, writs, leases, deeds, etc.

From Jennie R. Fuller a stuffed two-headed calf, which has been transferred to the State Museum cabinet. From Harold G. Rugg books and broadsides. From Horace L. Wheeler a Pilgrim Tercentenary medal, one of 300 struck by the Boston Numismatic Society. From Emery A. Melendy the record book of the Baptist Church in Arlington. From James B. Wilbur about 50 letters to and from J. B. Hollenback, 1831-36. From Charles H. Reade, "The Reades of Blackwood Hill". From the Vermont Society of the Daughters of the War of 1812, a Macdonough's victory plate, and the dress uniform coat, cocked hat and cap worn by Capt. Horace B. Sawyer of the U. S. navy.

From Mrs. Peck the sword and oil portrait of her husband, Gen. James Stevens Peck. From his daughters, an oil painting of Benjamin F. Fifield. From Dow J. Adams an old wrought-iron toaster.

From William H. Jeffrey a ballot cast for Lincoln for president, and the original book kept by the Confederate government, listing with dates, etc. the prisoners on their

entrance to Libby prison. From Mrs. Jeffrey, an ancient bedquilt of a rare design.

From Rev. F. Barnby Leach, a gun and prayer-book formerly owned by Rev. William Arthur, father of President Arthur.

From a source not to be divulged, the warming pan known to have been the property of Col. Jacob Davis, the first settler of Montpelier, and a dish thought to have been owned by Ira Allen.

From Henry Newton Stevens of London, Enos Stevens' Journal from 1778 to 1801, in manuscript, and a large number of Stevens papers, old commissions, transcripts, etc., all of great age.

Enos Stevens was the father of Henry Stevens, the founder of the Vermont Historical Society. Enos, the father lived on the east side of the State during the twenty-four years in which he kept this journal, and it contains a mine of valuable information never published concerning the present territory of Vermont in those early times. By all means would I recommend the publication of this journal. It would make a large book, and although Stevens was inclined to side with the Tories, his observations and records of events make fascinating reading to an historical student or to any other person.

In addition to the accessions enumerated above, we are continuing to receive from the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, genealogies bought by them to be placed with us for permanent preservation.

We have this year received from the daughter of the late Theodore N. Vail his entire collection of Vermont items. Mr. Vail was not a collector of the extreme rarities, but he had a large library of Vermont books, and they make a valuable addition to our shelves.

I have secured during the year the few lacking portraits in our collection of Vermont governors. We now have

pictures of all fifty-five, down to Gov. Hartness, and I am of course in correspondence with him concerning his.

There is no other one place on earth where you can see the likenesses of all the Vermont governors, and there seems to be nothing else, new or old, in our rooms, that attracts as much attention as does this collection of portraits.

Our correspondence is continually increasing, which clearly reveals the fact that more and more people are anxious to secure "long-distance" knowledge concerning their Vermont ancestry.

I am pleased now to pay an appreciative tribute to the past and present janitor force in our building. No rooms could be kept cleaner than ours, and the janitors without exception are courteous, careful and painstaking in all their dealings with us and our property.

The large oil painting of the immortal Washington which strikes the eye when one first enters the building, continues to draw into our quarters every stranger who opens the front door, "the sun still shines" most of the time, and all we seem to need at present is more money.

Our membership of late is increasing very rapidly, and I am certain that to you and to all of us this is a source of gratification. I could never quite see, nor can I yet, why any person who could afford it, and there are 50,000 adults in Vermont who can, since it costs less than a third of a cent a day, could refuse to become a sustaining member of a Society whose duty and pleasure it is to discover, record and preserve the doings of interest not alone of their ancestors but as well of themselves and their neighbors today, in order that they may be handed down for the education of many a generation yet unborn.

Yours with respect,

DORMAN B. E. KENT,

Librarian.

TREASURER'S REPORT 1919

HENRY L. FARWELL, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1919

Jan. 14	To amount on hand from last report	\$ 975.31
	Charles H. Bayley, life membership.....	50.00
	Edwin A. Bayley, life membership.....	50.00
	Lucia Watkins Bayley, life membership.....	50.00
	Martha C. Fabyan, life membership.....	50.00
	Regular membership fees.....	118.00
	Annual dues, 1908.....	1.00
	Annual dues, 1909.....	2.00
	Annual dues, 1910.....	3.00
	Annual dues, 1911.....	4.00
	Annual dues, 1912.....	5.00
	Annual dues, 1913.....	6.00
	Annual dues, 1914.....	6.00
	Annual dues, 1915.....	9.00
	Annual dues, 1916.....	16.00
	Annual dues, 1917.....	32.00
	Annual dues, 1918.....	119.00
	Annual dues, 1919.....	131.00
	Annual dues, 1920 (in advance)..	7.00
	Annual dues, 1921 (in advance)..	1.00
	Books sold.....	63.60
	Refund salary L. A. Bishop.....	87.49
	Interest, Montpelier Savings Bank.....	21.08
Jan. 29	By B. E. Bailey, Postmaster, postage.....	\$ 6.00
31	L. A. Bishop, salary.....	100.00
Mar. 4	L. A. Bishop, salary.....	100.00
April 6	L. A. Bishop, salary.....	100.00
May 4	D. B. E. Kent, salary, postage, express, etc.....	45.80
June 30	D. B. E. Kent, salary, postage, express, etc.....	33.34

TREASURER'S REPORT

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July	7	Gladys Tupper, services in Library.....	7.50
		D. W. Edson, letterheads.....	4.30
Sept.	5	Alida W. Turney, services in Library.....	5.40
		Loise Watt, services in Library..	11.70
Oct.	7	G. C. Buzzell, trucking.....	5.85
		Gaylord Bros., card catalogue guides.....	6.75
	14	D. B. E. Kent, salary, postage, express.....	52.18
		Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	8.33
		Phillips & Lucas, magnifying glass.....	7.00
		Library of Congress, catalogue cards.....	10.03
		M. A. Nelson, storage to March, 1919.....	45.00
Nov.	7	R. W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
Dec.	12	R. W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
Dec.	24	D. B. E. Kent, salary, etc.....	40.67
Dec.	27	Capital City Press, stationery, etc.....	34.00
		D. W. Edson, envelopes.....	2.60
1920			
Jan.	19	F. E. Goodwin, messenger.....	.25
		R. W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
	20	Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	1,130.77
			<hr/>
			\$1,807.48 \$1,807.48

THE DEWEY MONUMENT FUND TRUST.

1919			
Jan.	14	To balance from last report.....	\$4,110.65
1920			
Jan.	1	To interest from Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	166.04
Jan.	20	By balance on deposit with do.....	4,276.69
			<hr/>
			\$4,276.69 \$4,276.69

HENRY L. FARWELL,
Treasurer.

HENRY L. FARWELL, TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Debit.

1920			
Jan.	20	To cash on hand.....	\$1,130.77
		Annual dues for 1916.....	3.00
		Annual dues for 1917.....	7.00
		Annual dues for 1918.....	18.00
		Annual dues for 1919.....	135.00
		Annual dues for 1920.....	208.00
		Annual dues for 1921.....	2.00
		Annual dues for 1922.....	1.00
		Annual dues for 1923.....	1.00
		Membership fees.....	10.00
		Edward Denham, life membership.....	50.00
		E. A. Bayley, gift.....	50.00
		State of Vermont, refund postage.....	59.75
		Papers sold.....	357.50
		Books sold.....	27.25
		Rebecca W. Wright, refund.....	.20
		Interest.....	21.94
			<hr/>
			\$2,082.41

Credit.

1920			
Jan.	23	By Library of Congress, cards.....	\$ 6.76
Feb.	5	Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
	10	Library Bureau, cards.....	38.71
	13	D. W. Edson, cards.....	4.00
	25	W. J. Fisher, frame.....	3.50
		Gladys Tupper, labor.....	18.60
Mar.	10	Phil S. Howes, postage.....	9.50
		D. W. Edson, envelopes.....	2.60
		Capital City Press, circulars.....	9.75
	16	John V. Brooks, reproduction and framing...	25.00
		Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
April	7	D. B. E. Kent, salary and expense.....	33.40
		The Volholm Store, costumer.....	3.50
		C. H. Baldwin, name plates.....	20.25

TREASURER'S REPORT

65

April	7	D. W. Edson, envelopes.....	6.40
		Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
		Doris Kanaly, labor.....	2.75
		E. E. Shepardson, U. S. Coins.....	50.00
May	5	Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
		Library of Congress, cards.....	6.59
June	10	Dennison Mfg. Co., labels.....	2.62
		Capital City Press, printing.....	82.00
		Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	16.67
	28	C. Erwin Ayers, photos.....	14.00
July	21	D. B. E. Kent, salary and expense.....	41.27
		Emily Hopkins, labor.....	8.70
		Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	16.87
		B. E. Bailey, P. M., postage.....	65.00
	29	D. W. Edson, letterheads.....	6.40
		Rebecca W. Wright, salary.....	12.96
Oct.	5	Library of Congress, cards.....	2.31
		G. O. Boyles, burlap.....	4.20
		Mrs. C. H. Royce, salary.....	11.11
	21	D. B. E. Kent, salary and expense.....	47.96
	30	Mrs. C. H. Royce, salary.....	16.67
		Mrs. C. H. Royce, express.....	7.65
Nov.	4	New York Public Library, papers purchased..	51.39
		William W. Stickney, papers purchased.....	33.00
	12	D. W. Edson, letterheads.....	2.65
Dec.	2	Mrs. C. H. Royce, salary.....	16.67
	17	D. B. E. Kent, salary and expense.....	34.82
1921			
Jan.	4	Mrs. C. H. Royce, salary.....	16.67
	11	Buswell's Bookstore, journal.....	2.40
		W. H. Montague, labor.....	3.50
	14	Phil S. Howes, postage.....	8.80
		Capital City Press, printing.....	9.75
		American Express Co., express.....	38.16
	17	Cash on hand.....	1,200.22
			<hr/>
			\$2,082.41

HENRY L. FARWELL,

Treasurer Vermont Historical Society.

HENRY L. FARWELL, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DLWEY
MONUMENT FUND TRUST.

1920

Jan. 20 To balance from last report..... \$4,276.69

1921

Jan. 1 Interest from Montpelier Savings Bank &
Trust Company..... 172.76

\$4,449.45

1921

Jan. 17 By balance on deposit with Montpelier Savings
Bank & Trust Company..... \$4,449.45HENRY L. FARWELL,
Treasurer.

Some of the Teachings
of
History

An address delivered before the

Vermont Historical Society

in the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol at
Montpelier, Vermont on January 18, 1921.

by

Hon. Calvin Coolidge

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SOME OF THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY

The State House of Vermont holds an interest for me that no public building can ever exceed. This Hall of the House of Representatives has a fascination that is unapproachable. Here my father sat as a member of the Legislature and his father before him. At an age so early that my memory holds no previous recollection, I was brought here by my mother and my grandfather to visit my father, and among other experiences, seated in the chair of the Chief Executive, with a veneration which has forever marked for me the reverence due that righteous authority which is vested in a government over which the people are supreme. Compared with that visit no other journey will ever seem of equal importance. No other experience will ever touch in like manner and in like degree my imagination. Here I first saw that sacred fire which lights the altar of my country.

These surroundings make a proper setting for the Vermont Historical Society, for there is nothing which so shadows forth the mighty and enduring influences of the past as the institutions of that form of government which are represented by the states of the American Union. You have chosen for your own particular province the record of the experience and attainments of a state, which is not only dear to me in a way which no other land can fill, but which had about her rugged beginnings a romance of action and tradition, which will forever endear her to every enquirer who possesses a soul that responds to the spirit of the sturdy pioneer, who met the trials of those boisterous, turbulent years, which marked the founding of Vermont. Those years are greatly worthy of the painstaking investigations that you and your associates and co-laborers past and present have lavished upon them.

They tell the story of men with a self-reliance that cannot be excelled. It would never have occurred to them to look to a government for support. They expected and invited the government to call on them for support. And they did not fail to respond instantly and effectively. They founded a state that declared the principles of absolute freedom of the person. While they recognized and secured the personal right to acquire and hold property, they disregarded it as a qualification for the exercise of the franchise, which they based wholly on character, resulting in manhood suffrage. Their constitution proclaimed the supreme sovereignty of the people and provided adequate safeguards for their rights and liberties. Most liberal of states they only needed a slight increase of religious toleration, long since granted, to make freedom here complete. It is not my purpose to enter into a description, however brief, of the Declaration of Rights or the Form of Government of your Constitution. The substance of its provisions is well known to all. It constitutes a noble structure supporting a free government, diffusing the blessings of the most enlightened civilization, representative of the best spirit of an American Commonwealth, functioning as a republic, with a simple dignity, passing the pomp of kings.

That which was represented in the establishment, support and perpetuation of the institutions of Vermont, is the development in its purest form of the theory of the equality and sovereignty of the people, in principle the ultimate condition, toward which it has long been our contention the whole human race is tending. The superlative fact for us is that when there was a people ready to adopt and cherish such institutions there were those ready to propose them. It has been so throughout all human experience, and while it is a phenomena the reason for which is partly shrouded in mystery, in and of itself it lends a sanction to the institutions of government and society, as they have existed in the

past or exist now, not on the assumption that they are perfect or have been perfect, but that they were and are the best that human conditions at that time could produce, and that they are working toward perfection. The results of this position are two-fold. It lays on society first, the necessity in behalf of the general welfare of supporting and defending our institutions, and in the second place of striving diligently for their practical improvement. The ground for optimism lies not in the fact of past or present perfection, but in the hope and belief that progress has been made and will be made in spite of many calamities, and many seeming disasters, which at present appear inscrutable to the understanding of finite beings.

The soundness of this position I believe is demonstrated by history, and the justification of those institutions, so typically American, here so resolutely adopted in the beginnings of this state, and ever since so stoutly maintained, if made at all will be made out of the knowledge of past human experience. It is this which preeminently justifies the study of history and the formation of Historical Societies. It is by an understanding and comprehension of the past that we judge of the present and the future.

History is to be studied and applied not for the purpose of advocating reaction. It is not the accurately informed who continually appeal to the good old times to the disparagement of the present. That is characteristic of those who substitute fable and hazy tradition for fact and reliable record. True history which includes all the records of the past, however obtained and wherever recorded, whether made upon the surface of the earth by the ceaseless shifting of air and water, or transmitted by written signs on tablet and parchment, or through oral repetition handed down from sire to son, or that most indelible of records the accumulated experience of generation after generation moulded into the brain of man, while ever a conservative force, yet holds the

only warrant for real progress. It is ignorance of its teachings, which leads men of good intentions to advocate either reaction or revolution, and a knowledge of its forces, which aids men to promote the public welfare. In judging of the strength of a state it is necessary to know what has gone before, what point of development has been reached by the people of that state, and whether their present plan of society is justified by their past experience.

States grow and there is an inexorable law of their growth. They must go through the process step by step. There is no hiatus in their development. Liberty is not bestowed, it is an achievement but it comes to no people who have not passed through the successive stages which always precede it. It is very far from a state of nature. It is no light and easy thing to secure or to maintain, but difficult of accomplishment and hard to bear. While there are no conditions under which it is better to be a slave than to be free there are many conditions under which it is infinitely easier to be a slave than to be free and for the sake of their ease there are those who have chosen to relinquish much of liberty rather than bear the responsibilities of the free. The greatest example of this was the development of feudalism in the middle ages. Men sought their security and protection at the expense of their freedom of action, so that whole communities were bound to varying servitudes which reached from honor to infamy, yet all with the same object, their greater ease and safety. While such a state has seemed to delay progress it really resulted in weeding out the incompetent and developing those who had the capacity to advance.

The process of each state in government has been from unorganized races to the despotic rule of an absolute monarch, which in time became limited and its functions shared in by a nobility, gradually enlarging into some form of parliament, and finally extending to all the people. There have been many grades and forms of such development under many

and various names, but the process has ever been from anarchy through despotism to oligarchy which has broadened out into democracy, and ended in representative government, based on universal suffrage.

Many nations have failed somewhere along the way. The absolute monarchy has fallen into weak or vicious hands so that disorder at home or some superior force from abroad has overcome the State. Or a people have seemed to lack the genius for government, or a strong king has overcome a popular assembly, and what at one time appeared to be free institutions, administered by a legislative body with generous powers, as in Castile and Aragon at the beginning and in France at a later period of the Middle Ages has lapsed back to despotic rule. It is interesting to note that no nation ever lost its liberties in which there was maintained a strong representative body vested with the authority of providing the public revenue. It has been suggested that Spain was able to disregard the liberties of the people because her rulers became so enriched by the revenues of the new world that they no longer had need to call on the representatives of their subjects for funds but had ample means to provide an army which overawed the people and finally made the Spanish monarchy absolute.

When the French people at the time of their Revolution summoned the state's general, after a period of nearly two centuries of absolute monarchy, and attempted to step at once into a republic, of course they failed and landed in a new and worse despotism than that which they threw off. In our own day we have seen a like result in Russia. There is a step between absolutism and a republic which cannot be avoided in the experience of a people journeying toward popular sovereignty. Russia, with all the examples of the free nations before her, is under a despotism more despotic than ever was administered by a Czar. Russia and France, failing to reach at a single bound the form of government

they sought, fell back into disorganization which is always the opportunity for the despot.

There is a certain amount of ground for faith in progress in the fact, that apparently there could have been no other means to break the despotic hold of the Bourbons in France, so that she might finally, after the chastening experiences of sinking from world glory to humiliating defeat under the Empire of Napoleon; emerge free, a republic, and with a strength of character and a power of resistance which has restored her to a true glory in the estimation of the world, which no nation ever outranked. In her example there is hope for stricken Russia. Evidently she reached an impasse in her progress which threw her people back on the first principles of development. Lacking the advance of France in the late days of the eighteenth century, she will lack her speed of recovery. But modern science is on her side if she will but use it. Who now can say what service to progress Lenine and Trotsky may not be performing when he remembers the Three Furies of the French Revolution?

Always before we decide too hastily that the decline of the nations of antiquity constitute a total loss, it is well to examine what was destroyed and what was saved. The ancient civilizations which flourished along the Nile and in the Valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates ran their courses. They performed their tasks and went the way of all the earth. Modern scholarship is revealing to us, year by year, the completeness of their organization and the high attainments of their civilization. They were not destroyed in a day but grew up, flourished for a time, and gradually, as their work was taken up by the Greek, Babylon and Thebes, passed into obscurity. A stronger took their place. Through the long generations that marked the decay of Greece, after the Macedonian subjugation, the real strength of that most wonderful people remained, remains to us today in the priceless treasure of her arts, the richness of her literature, the deathless clo-

quence of her orators, the wisdom of her statesmen and the inspired insight of her philosophers. The great lesson of the supremacy of the state and the art of government is so much hers, that it is impossible to discuss the forms and methods of government without drawing from the Greek for the very nomenclature with which to express our thoughts.

When the scepter passed from the Acropolis to the Forum it meant that men had progressed to that point, where it was necessary for the advance of civilization, that they should come to a realization of the law. That is the supreme meaning of Rome. For centuries she imposed the rule of order under law, often harsh and cruel, yet with such a meaning of restraint, that Roman citizenship was respected and revered at home, and held in such awe abroad, that in the days of Saint Paul he had but to assert it, to confound his persecutors, and fill them with the dread of that swift and unerring punishment, which befell those who treated with any indignity a representative of that empire which ruled the earth, making a peace longer than has ever since blessed mankind, known as the Pax Romanum. When under the march of her legions the people along the Jordan and at Jerusalem lost their independence and began to be scattered throughout the earth, the Ark of the Covenant and the seven-pronged candlestick passed from the knowledge of man, but the Old Testament remained, rearing multitudes of temples more magnificent than that which fell to a plundering and alien conqueror.

The forces of the Roman Empire became set. Their plasticity ceased. They lapsed into a condition where they made no progress. The power from within having been exhausted, the only hope lay in an infusion of a power from without. That came with what has been styled the barbarian invasions, intermittent, closing down in darkness at first but finally rousing Europe to a new birth which ushered in the modern period of history.

Nowhere did the shock of these continued invasions beat more steadily than around the shores of the North Sea. Parts of Britain and Northern France, which had been under the discipline of Roman law, bear to this day the names made by their invaders and conquerors. It was there that free institutions developed according to the true form, from the iron rule of William the Conqueror to the Commonwealth of Oliver Cromwell. Without haste but without delay, that process has gone on in government from the days of Babylon to the days of the Constitution of Vermont. One people has come and lived, and solved one problem, and when they have ceased to function successfully, another people have taken up the burden and borne it forward, ever forward.

Coincident with the political development of mankind has gone along the forces of philosophy and of religion, revealing to the race the meaning of nature, of man, of his relation to his creator and to his fellow man. Not enough credit is attributed to these forces in the development of government, society, and civilization. It was by comprehending the natural forces of the universe that man saw he had in them a right of property and set them to be his servants. It was through a realization of the fatherhood of the Almighty that came a knowledge of the brotherhood of man, of his innate nobility, of equality, of his right to be free.

All of these mighty influences have gone into the making of the institutions of Vermont. In their light those institutions are justified, entitled to our support and confidence and to our belief in their perpetuity. All prophesy is dangerous. Human institutions are prone to change but there are certain great principles that do not change.

I have hastily sketched the development of the forms of government. That which is based on the rule of the people through a republic in principle is the ultimate. There is no beyond, there is only reaction. To that point we have arrived. There is great opportunity for improvement of

administration. It is not enough that correct principles be declared in institutions, unless they result in corresponding action in practical life. By all the experience of history, by the wisdom of philosophy, by revelations of religion, those main principles of human rights and duties set out in the Constitution of Vermont, which is so purely American, are sound and permanent, representing that course which men must follow "to have life and have it more abundantly". They represent however what ought to be, not yet what is.

This is by no means the equivalent of saying that further effort is no longer necessary. Perfection requires not less effort but more. Great privileges mean great responsibilities. Truly freedom is not easy but hard for the people to endure.

There is always the force of evil without and within. It is difficult to say that any great nation perished by reason of an attack by forces from without. Disintegration begins within. We have solved the problem of the distribution of power between the three departments of government. The workings of the human mind are sufficiently understood so that intellectual stagnation is no longer probable. But there are economic problems which, while we can solve theoretically, practically, we are as yet unable to apply satisfactorily a remedy. We are the possessors of tremendous power, both as individuals and as states. The great question of the preservation of our institutions is a moral question. Shall we use our power for self-aggrandizement or for service? It has been lack of moral fibre which has been the downfall of the peoples of the past. There came a time when they were sunk in indulgence and no longer strove for achievement. But there has been revealed to us the nobility of man, not formerly so well understood, which has taught us to appeal not to his selfishness but to his sense of duty. A nobility which reaches from the highest to the lowest and justifies our firm faith in the abiding convictions of the people.

It is true that as yet "we see through a glass darkly," but we see enough to justify our faith in those American institutions so purely exemplified in the State of Vermont. We see our rights shining forth with a resplendent light as the reward of fidelity to our duties. We hear our call and we go, responsive ever to that appeal of the soul!

"Oh Heart be strong!
Be valiant to do battle for the right,
Hold high truth's stainless flag,
walk in the light,
And bow not weakly to the rule of wrong."

Vermonters in Congress

Compiled from the
Congressional Record

by

Henry W. Taylor

and Published through the Courtesy of

Hon. Frank L. Greene

VERMONTERS IN CONGRESS

Allen, Heman. Representative from Vermont. Born in Poultney, Vermont, February 23, 1779; graduated from Dartmouth college, 1795; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice in Colchester. Sheriff of Chittenden county, 1808-09, and chief justice of the county court 1811-14. Elected to the Fifteenth Congress, and served from March 4, 1817, to April 20, 1818, when he resigned to become U. S. marshal from the District of Vermont. Minister to Chile, January 27, 1823 to July 31, 1827. Returned to Highgate, Vermont, and died there April 7, 1852. He was a son of Major Heber Allen, and a nephew of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. He is spoken of as "Heman Allen of Colchester," to distinguish him from Heman Allen of Milton.

Allen, Heman. Representative from Vermont. Born in Ashfield (now Deerfield), Mass., June 14, 1777; attended public and preparatory schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Milton, Vermont in 1803; member of the State legislature 1810-1811; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1831-March 3, 1839); defeated for re-election to the Twenty-sixth Congress; died in Burlington, Vermont, Dec. 11, 1844.

This Heman Allen seems to have been no relation to the other Congressman of the same name. He is spoken of as "Heman Allen of Milton".

Arnold, Lemuel Hastings. Representative from Rhode Island. Born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 20, 1792; moved with his parents to Rhode Island; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1811; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced, but later engaged in manufacturing; member of the State General Assembly 1826-1831; elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1831, and re-elected in 1832;

member of the executive council during the Dorr rebellion in 1842; member of the Twenty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1847); died in Kingston, R. I., June 27, 1852.

Arthur, Chester Alan. Twenty-first president of the United States. Born at Fairfield, Vermont, October 5, 1830. Graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1848, and was principal of an academy at Pownal, Vermont. In 1853 began the practice of law in New York, 1861-62, Quartermaster-General of the State of New York, 1871-78, Collector of the port of New York. 1880, elected vice-president with Garfield, and upon the death of the latter became president, September 19, 1881. Died in New York city, November 18, 1886.

Atwood, Harrison Henry. Representative from Massachusetts. Born in North Londonderry, Vermont, August 26, 1863; attended the public schools, and was graduated in 1877; studied architecture; elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1887, 1888 and 1889; appointed city architect of Boston during the terms 1889 and 1890; member of the state Republican committee 1887-88, and for many years a member of the Boston Republican city committee; elected as a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1888 and 1892; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1897); a resident architect in Dorchester, Mass.

Babcock, Joseph Weeks. Representative from Wisconsin. Born in Swanton, Vermont, March 6, 1850; moved with his parents to Iowa in 1855, where he resided until 1881; attended the common schools of Mt. Vernon and Cedar Falls; moved to Necedah, Wis., and engaged in the lumber business; elected to the Wisconsin assembly in 1888 and 1890; chairman Republican national congressional committee, 1894-1902; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth

and Fifty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1893-March 3, 1907); died in Washington, D. C., April 27, 1909.

Baldwin, Melvin R. Representative from Minnesota. Born in Windsor County, Vermont, April 12, 1838; moved to Wisconsin in 1847; entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1855; studied law, but adopted civil engineering as a profession; engaged on Chicago & Northwestern railway until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, second Wisconsin infantry; commissioned captain of his company; captured at Gettysburg, and confined in Libby, Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., prisons for eighteen months; after the war engaged in operative railway work in Kansas; general superintendent four years; moved to Duluth, Minn., in 1885; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress (March 4, 1893-March 3, 1895); chairman of the Chippewa Indian commission for two years; went to Alaska in November, 1897; died upon his way home, in Seattle, Wash., April 15, 1901.

Barber, Joel Allen. Representative from Wisconsin. Born in Franklin County, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1809; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833; moved to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled in Lancaster, Grant County, and began the practice of law; member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin in 1846; elected to the state assembly in 1852, 1853 and 1863, and served the last year as speaker; member of the state senate 1856-57; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1875); died in Lancaster, Wis., June 17, 1881.

Barlow, Bradley. Representative from Vermont. Born in Fairfield, Vermont, May 12, 1814, and engaged in business there until 1858, when he moved to St. Albans, Vermont; for twenty years he was active in banking and other pursuits; president of the Vermont National Bank, and interested in railroad enterprises; six times elected a member of the state

house of representatives, and twice elected a state senator; twice elected a member of state constitutional conventions; several years county treasurer; elected as a National Republican to the Forty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1879- March 3, 1881).

Bartlett, Thomas, Jr. Representative from Vermont. Born in Sutton, Vermont, June 18, 1808; attended the public schools; studied law and in 1833 began practicing in Groton; state's attorney for Caledonia county, 1839-1842; member of the state senate in 1841-42, and of the House of Representatives 1849-50, 1854-55; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1850 and 1857; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853); resumed the practice of his profession; died in Lyndon, Vt., September 8, 1876.

Baxter, Portus. Representative from Vermont. Born in Brownington, Vermont, December 4, 1806; attended the public schools, Norwich Military Academy and the University of Vermont; moved to Derby Line, Vermont in 1828; presidential elector on the Scott ticket in 1852, and in 1856 on the Fremont ticket; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1867); died in Washington, D. C., March 4, 1868.

Beaman, Fernando C. Representative from Michigan. Born in Chester, Vt., June 28, 1814; attended Franklin academy, Malone, N. Y.; went to Rochester in 1836, studied and practiced law; removed to Michigan in 1838, first settled in Manchester, then in Tecumseh, then in Clinton, and then moved to Adrian; prosecuting attorney for Lenawee county, Mich., six years; four years probate judge; member of the convention that organized the Republican party "under the oaks" at Jackson, Mich., in 1854; delegate in the national conventions in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia—the first held by the Republican party; presidential elector in 1856;

elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1871); returned to Adrian and resumed the practice of law; appointed United States senator, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Zachariah Chandler, but did not accept owing to ill-health; declined appointments to the state supreme bench and to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; died in Adrian Mich., September, 27, 1882.

Bell, Hiram. Representative from Ohio. Born in Salem, Vermont, April 22, 1808; attended the public schools; removed to Hamilton, Ohio, in 1826; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1829 and began practice in Greenville; county auditor 1829 and 1834; member of the state legislature 1837-1839; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4-1851-March 3, 1853); died in Greenville, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1855.

Benton, Jacob. Representative from New Hampshire. Born in Waterford, Vermont, Aug. 19, 1814; completed academic studies and taught school; moved to Lancaster, N. H., in 1842, and 1843 admitted to the bar and commenced practice; elected to the legislature in 1854, 1855 and 1856; delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860; brigadier general commanding the state volunteers; elected as a Republican to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (March 4, 1867-March 3, 1871); after his retirement from Congress resumed the practice of law; died in Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 29, 1892.

Blake, Harrison Gray Otis. Representative from Ohio. Born in Newfane, Vt., March 17, 1818; attended the public schools; in 1830 moved to Ohio; studied law, admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Medina; for four years a member of the legislature of Ohio; president of the state senate, 1848-49; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-sixth Congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Cyrus Spink; re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress; served from March 4, 1859, to March 3, 1863; author of the postal

money-order system; entered the Union army 1864 as Colonel of the one hundred and sixty-sixth regiment in command of Fort Richardson; delegate to the Loyalists' convention in Philadelphia in 1866; died in Medina, Ohio, April 16, 1876.

Blanchard, John. Representative from Pennsylvania. Born in Peacham township, Caledonia county, Vermont, Sept. 30, 1787; attended the common schools; taught school, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1812; moved to York, Pa.; taught school; studied law, was admitted to the bar March 31, 1815, and commenced practice in Lewiston, Millin county, Pa.; moved to Bellefonte in 1815 and continued practice; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849); died en route from Washington, D. C., in Columbia, Pa., March 8, 1849.

Bliss, George. Representative from Ohio. Born in Jericho, Vt., Jan. 1, 1813; attended Granville college; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice in Wooster, Ohio; appointed presiding judge of the eighth judicial district in 1850, served until the office was vacated owing to a change of the constitution; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Congresses; served from March 4, 1853, to March 3, 1855, and from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1865; delegate to the national Union convention in Philadelphia in 1866.

Bradley, Stephen Row. Senator from Vermont. Born in Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 20, 1754; was graduated from Yale college in 1775; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1779, and commenced practice in Westminster, Vt.; appointed county judge for Windham county in 1783; appointed associate judge of the superior court of Vermont in 1788; member of the state assembly, and served as speaker of the house in 1785; was captain of a volunteer company in the Revolutionary war, and served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Wooster; elected as a Democrat to the United States senate

and served from March 4, 1791 to March 3, 1795; again elected to the United States senate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Elijah Paine; re-elected in 1807, and served from October 15, 1801, to March 3, 1813; elected President of the Senate pro tempore Dec. 14, 1802; Feb. 25, 1803, March 2, 1803, and Dec. 28, 1808; moved to Walpole, N. H., in 1818, and died there Dec. 9, 1830.

Bradley, William Czar. Representative from Vermont. Born in Westminster, Vt., March 23, 1783, the son of Stephen Row Bradley. Attended Yale college; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Westminster; prosecuting attorney for Windham county, 1804-1811; member of the state house of representatives 1806-1807; state councilor in 1812; elected as a war Democrat to the Thirteenth Congress, and served from March 4, 1813 to March 3, 1815; agent of the United States under the Treaty of Ghent, 1815-1820; elected as a Democrat to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses (March 4, 1823-March 3, 1827); unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for governor in 1830, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838; elected to the state house of representatives in 1850; presidential elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856; member of the state constitutional convention of 1857; retired from the practice of law in 1858; died in Westminster, Vt., March 3, 1867.

Brainerd, Lawrence. Senator from Vermont. Born in East Hartford, Conn., March 16, 1794; completed preparatory studies; was active in forwarding the commercial and railroad interests of Vermont; several times an unsuccessful candidate for governor; elected as a Free Soiler, to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Upham, and served from October 14, 1854, to March 3, 1855; died in St. Albans, Vt., May 9, 1870.

Buck, Daniel. Representative from Vermont. Born at Hebron, Conn., Nov. 9, 1753, and moved to Norwich, Vt., about 1784; acted as secretary of the council in June, 1785,

when the Vermont legislature assembled at Norwich, and took an active part in securing the recognition of Vermont as one of the states of the Union; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; represented Norwich in the state house of representatives for several years, and was speaker 1795-96; was attorney-general of Vermont, 1794; was elected to the Fourth Congress (March 4, 1795-March 3, 1797); again a member of the state legislature in 1806; died in Chelsea, Vt., Aug. 16, 1816.

Buck, Daniel Azro Ashley. Son of above. Representative from Vermont. Born at Norwich, Vt., Jan. 16, 1789; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1807; student at the Military academy at West Point and commissioned a lieutenant in the army in 1808; resigned in 1811 and studied law; in 1813 raised a volunteer company of rangers and served until 1815; commenced the practice of law in Chelsea, Vt.; member of the state legislature for sixteen years, served twelve years as speaker of the house; states attorney for Orange county for six years; presidential elector in 1821; elected to the Eighteenth Congress (March 4, 1823-March 3, 1825); re-elected to the Twentieth Congress (March 4, 1827-March 3, 1829); in 1836 removed with his family to Washington, D. C., having received an appointment in the Indian Bureau of the War Department, and died there Dec. 22, 1841.

Buel, Alexander Woodruff. Representative from Michigan. Born in Castleton, Vt., Dec. 13, 1813; attended public schools in Poultney, Vt., and was graduated from Middlebury college in 1830; taught school and studied law; in 1835 commenced practice in Detroit, Mich.; in 1836 city attorney; member of the state legislature in 1837 and 1847; prosecuting attorney for Wayne county 1843-44; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first Congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851) member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Died in Detroit, April 17, 1868.

Burke, Edmund. Representative from New Hampshire. Born in Westminster, Vt., Jan. 23, 1809; studied law, and began practice in Newport, N. H., in 1833; established the New Hampshire Argus, and edited it for several years; commissioned as adjutant in the militia in 1837 and as brigade inspector in 1838; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1839-March 3, 1845); appointed Commissioner of patents by President Polk, and served from May 5, 1846, until September 3, 1850; resumed the practice of law in Newport, N. H., and died there, Jan. 25, 1882.

Butler, Ezra. Representative from Vermont. Born in Lancaster, Worcester county, Mass., Sept. 24, 1763; pursued an academic course, studied law, and commenced practice in Waterbury, Vt., in 1786; member of the state assembly for eleven years, and of the executive council for fifteen years; first judge of the Chittenden county court 1803-1806; chief justice 1806-1811; elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth Congress (March 4, 1813-March 3, 1815); chief justice of the Jefferson county court 1814-1826; member of the Vermont constitutional convention of 1822; governor of Vermont 1826-1828; died in Waterbury, Vt., July 12, 1838.

Cahoon, William. Representative from Vermont. Born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 12, 1774; moved with his father's family to Lyndon, Vt., in 1791; member of the state house of representatives for several years; presidential elector on the Madison ticket in 1809; member of the executive council 1815-1820; county judge; lieutenant-governor of Vermont 1820-1821; elected upon the Anti-Masonic ticket to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses (March 4, 1829-March 3, 1833); died in Lyndon, Vt., May 30, 1833.

Cale, Thomas. Delegate from the Territory of Alaska. Born in Underhill, Chittenden county, Vt., Sept. 17, 1848; attended the district schools, and the academy in Underhill; moved to Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1869; elected clerk

of the town several terms, and represented the town on the county board for three years; elected sheriff of Fond du Lac county in 1888 and served two years; went to Alaska in 1898 and followed the vocation of prospector, elected as an Independent to the Sixtieth Congress (March 4, 1907-March 3, 1909); engaged in business in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Campbell, William Wildman. Representative from Ohio; born in Rochester, Vt., April 2, 1853; attended the Goddard seminary, Barre, Vt., and Tufts college, Massachusetts; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Napoleon, Ohio; served as prosecuting attorney for Henry county, Ohio, 1894-1897; elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1905-March 3, 1907); resumed the practice of law in Napoleon, Ohio; member of the state constitutional convention of 1911-1912.

Carpenter Matthew Hale. Senator from Wisconsin. Born in Moretown, Vt., Dec. 22, 1824; entered the Military academy in West Point in 1843, and remained two years; studied law with Paul Dillingham in Vermont and with Rufus Choate in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1847; moved to Beloit, and then to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1848, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was appointed judge advocate general of Wisconsin; in March, 1868, by invitation of Secretary Stanton, he represented the Government in the celebrated McCardle case, brought to try the validity of the reconstruction act of March 7, 1867, for the government of the states recently in rebellion, and won the case in the Supreme Court; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1869 to March 3, 1875; elected president of the Senate pro tempore March 12, 1873, and Dec. 11, 1873, and Dec. 22, 1874; practiced law in Washington and Milwaukee; again elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1879, until his death in the city of Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881.

Caswell, Lucien Bonaparte. Representative from Wisconsin. Born in Swanton, Vt., Nov. 27, 1827; moved to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course; studied law, admitted to the bar 1851, and practiced; elected district attorney in 1855-1856; member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, 1872 and 1874; commissioner of the second district board of enrollment from Sept. 1863 to May 5, 1865; delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1868; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fourth—Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth—Fifty-first Congresses, served from March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1883, and from March 4, 1885 to March 3, 1891; resumed the practice of law in Fort Atkinson, Wis.; vice-president and acting president of the First National Bank.

Cate, George Washington. Representative from Wisconsin. Born in Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 17, 1825; attended the common schools; studied law and in 1845 was admitted to the bar in Montpelier; moved to Wisconsin in 1845 and located in Plover; member of the state legislature 1852-53; elected judge of the circuit court in April, 1854, holding the position until March 4, 1875, when he resigned; elected as an Independent Reformer to the Forty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1877); died in Stevens Point, Wis., March 7, 1905.

Chamberlain, William. Representative from Vermont. Born in Hopkinton, Mass., April 27, 1755; moved with his father to London, N. H., in 1774; participated in the War of the Revolution stationed, as a sergeant, at Winter Hill during the siege of Boston and participated in the invasion of Canada and the battles of Trenton, N. J., and Bennington, Vt.; clerk of the proprietors of Peacham, Vt., in 1780; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; member of the state legislature in 1785, 1787-1796, 1805 and 1808; member of the convention to accept the U. S. constitution in 1791; brigadier general of state militia in 1794; major

general in 1799; state councilor 1796-1803; presidential elector in 1800; chief justice of Caledonia county, 1796-1803, and 1814; elected as a Federalist to the Eighth Congress (March 4, 1803-March 3, 1805), re-elected to the Eleventh Congress (March 4, 1809-March 3, 1811); lieutenant-governor of Vermont 1813-1815; died in Peacham, Vt., Sept. 27, 1828.

Chase, Dudley. Senator from Vermont. Born in Cornish, N. H., Dec. 30, 1771; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1791; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practiced in Randolph, Vt.; state attorney for Orange county 1803-1811; delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1814 and of 1822; for several years a member of the state house of representatives, and speaker 1813-1817; elected a United States senator, and served from March 4, 1813, to Nov. 3, 1817, when he resigned; chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, 1817-1821; again a member of the state legislature 1823-1824; re-elected United States senator, and served from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1831; died in Randolph, Vt., Feb. 23, 1846.

Chase, Lucien B. Representative from Tennessee. Born in Vermont, Aug. 9, 1817; moved to Clarksville, Tenn.; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849); died in Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1864.

Chipman, Daniel. Representative from Vermont. Born in Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 22, 1763; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1788; studied law and commenced practice in Poultney, Vt., 1790-1794; moved to Middlebury; member of the state house of representatives for several terms, from 1798-1808, 1812-1814, 1818, and 1821; served four years as speaker; member of the governor's council in 1808; elected as a Federalist to the Fourteenth Congress, and served from March 4, 1815, to May 5, 1816, when he resigned; was a member of the state constitutional conven-

tions of 1793, 1814, 1836, 1843, and 1850; removed to Ripton Vt., in 1828, and continued to practice law; died in Ripton, Vt., April 23, 1850.

Chipman, John Smith. Representative from Michigan. Born in Shoreham, Vt., Aug. 10, 1800; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1823; moved to Centerville, Mich., where he held several local offices; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1847); about 1852, moved to California, and died before 1878.

Chipman, Nathaniel. Senator from Vermont. Born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 15, 1752; served for a time in the Revolutionary war as a lieutenant; fought at Monmouth and was at Valley Forge the winter of 1776; was graduated from Yale college in 1777; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1779, and commenced practice in Tinmouth, Vt., April 10, 1779; member of the general assembly of the state 1784-1785; elected a judge of the state supreme court in 1786, and chosen chief justice in 1789; appointed judge of the United States district court in 1791, and served until 1794; was again elected chief justice of the state supreme court in 1796; elected to the United States senate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac Tichenor, and served from Oct. 17, 1797, to March 3, 1803; was again a member of the state legislature 1806-1811; chief justice of the state 1813-1815; died in Tinmouth, Vt., Feb. 15, 1843; the state of Vermont caused a monument to be erected to his memory that was dedicated Oct. 3, 1873.

Chittenden, Martin. Representative from Vermont. Born in Salisbury, Conn., March 12, 1769; moved with his parents to Williston, Vt., in 1776; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1789; delegate to the state convention that ratified the Federal Constitution; elected clerk of Chittenden county in 1790; member of the state house of representatives 1790-1796; judge of the Chittenden county court 1793-1795, and chief justice 1796-1803; elected to the Eighth to the

Twelfth Congresses (March 4, 1803-March 3, 1813); governor of Vermont 1813-1814; judge of probate 1821-1823; died in Williston, Vt., September 5, 1840.

Clark, Ezra, Jr. Representative from Connecticut. Born in Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 12, 1813; moved to Hartford, Conn., with his parents in 1819; attended public schools, and was taken into business as a partner with his father on attaining his majority; was a member of the common council and the board of aldermen, and for a time was judge of the municipal court; held many other local offices; elected as an American Republican to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1859); died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 26, 1896.

Collamer, Jacob. Representative and senator from Vermont. Born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1792; moved with his father to Burlington, Vt.; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1810; served in the War of 1812; studied law and practiced in Woodstock, Vt., from 1813 to 1833; member of the state house of representatives for several years; judge of the superior court 1833-1842; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1849); appointed Postmaster General by President Taylor and served from March 7, 1849, to July 20, 1850; again judge of the superior court of Vermont from Nov. 8, 1850, to Oct. 3, 1854; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate and served from Mar. 4, 1855, until his death in Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 9, 1865.

Coolidge, Calvin, Vice-President. Born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872; graduated Amherst College 1895; studied law Northampton, Mass., began practice there 1897; councilman, Northampton 1899; city solicitor 1900-1901; clerk of courts 1901; chairman Republican City Committee, 1904; member General Court of Massachusetts 1907-1908; mayor of Northampton 1910-1911; member of State Senate 1912-1915; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1916-1917;

governor of Massachusetts, 1919-1920; became Vice-President of the United States, March 4, 1921; residence, Northampton, Mass.

Corliss, John Blaisdell. Representative from Michigan. Born in Richford, Vt., June 7, 1851; attended the Vermont Methodist Seminary; was graduated from the Columbian law school, Washington, D. C., in 1875; settled in Detroit in September, 1875, and engaged in practice; city attorney of Detroit in 1881-85; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1903); resumed the practice of law in Detroit, Mich.

Crafts, Samuel Chandler. Representative and senator from Vermont. Born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 6, 1768; was graduated from Harvard college in 1790; moved to Vermont with his father who founded the town of Craftsbury, of which he was town clerk, 1792-1829; youngest delegate to the Vermont constitutional convention of 1793; member of the state house of representatives in 1796, 1800-01, 1803 and 1805, and clerk of the house 1798-99; register of probate 1796-1815; judge of the Orleans county court 1800-1810; chief judge 1810-1816, 1825-1828; elected to the Fifteenth—Eighteenth Congresses (March 4, 1817-March 3, 1825; governor of Vermont 1829-1832; member of the Vermont constitutional convention of 1829 and served as president; appointed by the governor and subsequently elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Prentiss, and served from April 23, 1842, until March 3, 1843; died in Craftsbury, Vt., Nov. 19, 1853.

Cragin, Aaron Harrison. Representative and senator from New Hampshire. Born in Weston, Vt., Feb. 3, 1821; completed preparatory studies; studied law and in 1847 admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y.; commenced practice in Lebanon, N. H.; member of the state house of representatives 1852-1855; elected as an American to the Thirty-fourth

Congress and as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1859); resumed the practice of law; again a member of the state legislature in 1859; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860; elected a United States senator and re-elected; served from March 4, 1865 to March 3, 1877; appointed by President Hayes one of the commissioners for the purchase of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, and chairman 1877-1879; died in Washington, D. C., May 10, 1898.

Curtis, Edward. Representative from New York. Born in Windsor, Vt., Oct. 25, 1801; was graduated from Union college in 1821; studied law and commenced practice in New York City in 1824; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses (March 4, 1837-March 3, 1841); appointed by President Harrison collector of the port of New York, Mar. 18, 1841, and held the position until July 7, 1844; resumed the practice of law in Washington, D. C.; died in New York City, Aug. 2, 1856.

Cutts, Marsena Edgar. Representative from Iowa. Born in Orwell, Vt., May 22, 1833; received an academic training; moved to Iowa in June, 1855; prosecuting attorney of Poweshiek county in 1859; member of the state house of representatives at the extra session in May, 1861; state senator from January, 1864, until he resigned in August, 1866; member of the state house of representatives from January, 1870, until January, 1872; attorney-general of the state from February, 1872, until January, 1877; elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican; his seat was contested by John C. Cook, and on March 3, 1883 (the closing day of the Congress), Mr. Cook was declared elected; elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, but died in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1883, before the assembling of the Congress.

Dale, Porter Hinman. Representative from Vermont. Born at Island Pond, Vt., Mar. 1, 1867; attended Vermont schools and Eastman Business College; was instructor in

Bates College; studied law with his father, the late George N. Dale, and was admitted to practice in the Vermont courts in 1896, and the United States courts in 1900; served in the state militia and as colonel on the staff of Gov. Grout; was chairman of the Vermont Republican convention in 1898; was chief deputy collector of customs, port of Island Pond, and resigned when elected to the Vermont State Senate, of which he was a member in 1910 and 1912. He was elected to the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses.

Davis, Thomas Treadwell. Representative from New York. Born in Middlebury, Addison county, Vt., Aug. 22, 1810; was graduated from Hamilton college in 1831; studied law in Syracuse, N. Y.; admitted to the bar in 1833, but practiced only a short time, when he turned his attention to railroading and coal mining; elected as a Unionist to the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1867); resumed the practice of law in Syracuse, and died there May 22, 1872.

Delano, Columbus. Representative from Ohio. Born in Shoreham, Vt., June 4, 1809; moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1817; pursued an academic course; studied law, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1847); defeated by two votes at the Whig state convention in 1847 as a candidate for the nomination for governor; delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago that nominated Lincoln and Hamlin; served as state commissary general of Ohio in 1861; defeated by two votes for the United States Senate in 1862; member of the state house of representatives in 1863; delegate to the Republican National convention in Baltimore that nominated Lincoln and Johnson; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses (March 4, 1865-March 3, 1869); George W. Morgan, Democrat, obtained the certificate of election, but was unseated, June 3, 1868, and Mr. Delano was given the

seat; appointed by President Grant, Secretary of the Interior, Nov. 1, 1870, which position he held until Oct. 19, 1875, when he resigned; died in Mount Vernon Ohio, Oct. 25, 1896.

Denning, Benjamin F. Representative from Vermont. Born in Danville, Vt.; pursued an academic course; engaged in mercantile pursuits; served sixteen years as clerk of the county courts; elected as Whig to the Twenty-third Congress, and served from March 4, 1833 until his death in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 11, 1834.

Denison, Dudley Chase. Representative from Vermont. Born in Royalton, Vt., Sept. 13, 1819; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840; studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar; member of the state senate of Vermont, 1853-1854; served in the state house of representatives 1861-1863; states attorney 1858-1860; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1881); died in Royalton, Vt., Feb. 10, 1905.

Dillingham, Paul, Jr. Representative from Vermont. Born in Shutesbury, Mass., Aug. 6, 1800; moved with his father to Waterbury, Vt., 1805; pursued an academic course; studied law, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar; began practice in Waterbury, Vt.; justice of the peace 1826-44; town clerk of Waterbury 1829-44; prosecuting attorney for Washington county 1835-38; delegate to the state constitutional convention 1836-37; member of the state house of representatives 1836-40, and of the state Senate 1841-42; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1845); during the Civil war he became lieutenant-governor, and in 1866 governor of Vermont; resumed the practice of law until 80 years of age, and died in his home in Waterbury, Vt., July 26, 1891.

Dillingham, William Paul. Senator from Vermont. Born in Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843; pursued an academic course; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867;

states attorney for Washington county two terms; commissioner of state taxes for several years; member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1876 and again in 1884; state senator from Washington county in 1878 and again in 1880; governor of Vermont from 1888 to 1890; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill and took his seat Dec. 3, 1900, and has served as United States Senator to the present time (1921).

Dorsey, Stephen Wallace. Senator from Arkansas. Born in Benson, Vt., Feb. 28, 1844; moved to Ohio and located in Oberlin; attended public schools; served in the Union army under Gen. Grant at Shiloh, Gen. Buell at Perryville, Gen. Rosecrans at Stone River and Chattanooga, and Gen. Thomas at Mission Ridge; was transferred to the army of the Potomac in 1864, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and served until the close of the war; returned to Ohio and was employed by the Sandusky tool company, and became its president; soon elected president of the Arkansas railway company; moved to Arkansas and was chosen chairman of the Republican state committee; declined to be a candidate for Congress; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1879; chairman of the Republican executive committee in 1876, and secretary of the committee in 1889; devoted himself to mining interests in New Mexico and Colorado; moved to California; a resident of Los Angeles. Died March 20, 1916.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold. Representative and senator from Illinois. Born in Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813; completed preparatory studies in Brandon academy; learned the cabinet-maker's trade; moved to a farm near Clifton Springs, N. Y.; entered Canandaigua academy and studied law; visited several western cities, moved to Ohio, where he resumed the study of law, but on account of failing health moved to Illi-

nois; taught school; admitted to the bar in 1834; elected states attorney for the Morgan circuit in 1835; member of the state house of representatives 1836-37; register of the land office in Springfield in 1837; defeated in 1838 as the Democratic candidate for Congress; appointed secretary of state of Illinois during the session of the legislature 1840-41; and at the same session was elected one of the judges of the state supreme court; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses; Mar. 4, 1843-Mar. 3, 1847; re-elected to the Thirtieth Congress, but before taking his seat was elected to the United States Senate; re-elected in 1853 as a Popular Sovereignty Democrat, and again in 1859, defeating Abraham Lincoln, and served from March 4, 1847, until his death; in 1860 received twelve electoral votes for President; died in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1861.

Durkee, Charles. Representative and Senator from Wisconsin. Born in Royalton, Vt., Dec. 10, 1805; completed preparatory studies; moved to Wisconsin; member of the territorial legislature in 1836 and 1838; elected as a Free Soiler to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1853); delegate to the World's peace convention in Paris; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1855 to March 3, 1861; appointed governor of Utah in 1865, and served until failing health compelled him to resign; died in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14, 1870.

Dwinell, Justin. Representative from New York. Born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Oct. 28, 1785; was graduated from Yale college in 1805; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and began practice in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 1811; member of the New York Assembly 1821-1822; elected to the Eighteenth Congress (March 4, 1823-March 3, 1825); judge of common pleas of Madison county, N. Y., 1823-1833; district attorney in 1837-45; died in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1850.

Edgerton, Joseph Ketchum. Representative from Indiana. Born in Vergennes, Vt., Feb. 16, 1818; attended the public schools of Clinton county, N. Y.; studied law in Plattsburg and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1839; moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1854; became president of the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1865); defeated for re-election; died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1893.

Edmunds, George Franklin. Senator from Vermont. Born in Richmond, Vt., Feb. 1, 1828; attended the public schools and received instructions from a private tutor; studied law in Burlington, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1849 and practiced; member of the state legislature in Vermont in 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, and 1859; served three years as speaker; a member of the state Senate, and its presiding officer pro tempore in 1861-62; appointed as a Republican to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solomon Foot; subsequently elected to fill the vacancy and four times re-elected, and served from April 3, 1866, to Nov. 1, 1891, when he resigned; president of the Senate pro tempore, Mar. 3, 1883 to Mar. 3, 1885; member of the electoral commission of 1876; after leaving the United States Senate he located in Philadelphia, Pa., where he resumed the practice of law. Died at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 27, 1919.

Eldredge, Charles A. Representative from Wisconsin. Born in Bridport, Vt., Feb. 27, 1821; moved with his parents to New York city; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846; moved to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Fond du Lac; member of the state senate in 1854 and 1855; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth to the Forty-third Congresses (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1875); died in Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 26, 1896.

Elliott, James. Representative from Vermont. Born in Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 9, 1775; attended the public

schools; moved to Guilford, Vt., in 1790; sergeant in the Indian war of 1793; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1803, and began practice in Brattleboro, Vt.; held several local offices; elected as a Federalist to the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congresses (March 4, 1803-March 3, 1809); published a paper in Philadelphia, Pa., on his retirement from Congress; served in the War of 1812 for a short time; returned to Brattleboro, Vt., and practiced law; representative in the state legislature 1818-1819; removed to Newfane, was appointed register of the probate court; was states attorney of Windham county; and again served in the legislature 1837-1838; died in Newfane, Vt., Nov. 10, 1839.

Ellsworth, Charles Clinton. Representative from Michigan. Born in West Berkshire, Vt., Jan. 29, 1824; was elected to the Michigan legislature 1852; served in the Union army as paymaster 1862; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1879); died in Greenville, Mich., June 24, 1899.

Ellsworth, Samuel Stewart. Representative from New York. Born in Pownal, Vt., Oct. 13, 1790; attended the common schools; moved to Penn Yan, N. Y.; judge of Yates county 1828-1833; served in the New York legislature in 1840; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1847); died in Penn Yan, N. Y., June 4, 1863.

Everett, Horace. Representative from Vermont. Born in Foxboro, Mass., July 17, 1779; was graduated from Brown University in 1797; studied law and was admitted to the bar; began practice in Windsor, Vt.; prosecuting attorney for Windsor county, 1813-1817; member of the state house of representatives 1820-1822 and again in 1834; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1828; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-first to the Twenty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1829-March 3, 1843); died in Windsor, Vt., Jan. 30, 1851.

Field, Walbridge Abner. Representative from Massachusetts. Born in Springfield, Vt., April 26, 1833; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1855; studied law in Boston and in the Harvard law school; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1860; appointed assistant attorney of the United States in 1865, and held the office until April, 1869, when appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and held this office until August, 1870, when he resigned; resumed the practice of law in Boston; presented credentials as a member-elect to the Forty-fifth Congress, and served from Mar. 4, 1877, until Mar. 28, 1878, when he was succeeded by Benjamin Dean, who contested his election; elected as a Republican to the Forty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1881); appointed by Governor Long to the bench of the supreme judicial court in February, 1881; promoted to the position of chief justice in 1890, and served until his death in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1899.

Finney, Darwin Abel. Representative from Pennsylvania. Born in Shrewsbury, Vt., Aug. 11, 1814; moved with his parents to Meadville, Pa.; pursued classical studies and was graduated from the Meadville college; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Meadville; twice elected to the state house of representatives; member of the state senate; elected as a Republican to the Fortieth Congress, and served from March 4, 1867, until his death, while traveling in Europe, Aug. 25, 1868.

Fisk, James. Senator from Vermont. Born in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 4, 1763; served in the Revolutionary war 1779-1782; member of the general assembly in 1785; entered the Universalist ministry and preached occasionally; moved to Barre, Vt., in 1798; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Barre, Vt.; member of Vermont legislature 1800-1805, 1809-1810, and 1815; judge of the Orange county court 1802-1809; elected as a Democrat to the Ninth and Tenth Congresses (March 4, 1805-March 3,

1809; re-elected to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses (March 4, 1811-March 3, 1815); appointed United States judge for the Territory of Indiana in 1812, but declined; judge of the supreme court of Vermont 1815-1816; elected to the United States Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Dudley Chase, and served from Nov. 4, 1817, to Jan. 8, 1818, when he resigned; collector of customs for the district of Vermont 1818-1826; moved to Swanton, Vt., in 1819, and died there Nov. 17, 1844.

Fletcher, Isaac. Representative from Vermont. Born in Dunstable, Mass., Nov. 22, 1784; pursued classical studies and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1808; taught in the academy at Chesterfield, N. H.; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; states attorney from 1820 to 1829; member of Congress from 1837 to 1841; was also Adjutant and Inspector General of the Vermont militia; died in Lyndon, Vt., October 19, 1842.

Fletcher, Richard. Representative from Massachusetts. Born in Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 8, 1788; pursued classical studies and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1806; studied law under Daniel Webster, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and commenced practice in Salisbury, N. H.; moved to Boston, Mass., in 1819; member of the state house of representatives; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1837-March 3, 1839); judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts 1848-1853; died in Boston, Mass., June 21, 1869.

Follett, John Fassett. Representative from Ohio. Born in Franklin county, Vt., Feb. 18, 1831; moved with his parents to Ohio in 1837 and settled in Licking county; pursued classical studies and was graduated from Marietta college in 1855; taught school two years; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858; elected to the state legislature in 1865 and 1867; elected in January, 1868, speaker of the house of representatives; in September, 1868, moved to

Cincinnati and engaged in the practice of law; presidential elector at large on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885); resumed the practice of law; unsuccessful candidate for election to the Fifty-sixth Congress; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 15, 1902.

Foot, Solomon. Representative and Senator from Vermont. Born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vt., Nov. 19, 1802; pursued classical studies, graduating from Middlebury college in 1826; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831 and commenced practice in Rutland, Vt.; state representative 1833 and 1836-1838, and served as speaker of the house the last two sessions; delegate in the state constitutional convention of 1836; state's attorney 1836-1842; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1847); defeated as a candidate for clerk of the House of Representatives in December, 1849; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate; twice re-elected and served from March 4, 1851, until his death; served several times as president pro tempore of the Senate; died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 28, 1866.

Foss, Eugene Noble. Representative from Massachusetts. Born in West Berkshire, Vt., Sept. 24, 1858; attended the common schools, Franklin county high school, St. Albans, Vt., and the University of Vermont; located in Boston, Mass., in 1882, and engaged in manufacturing; elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-first Congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William C. Lovering, and served from April 7, 1910, to Mar. 3, 1911; elected governor of Massachusetts in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Foss, George Edmund. Representative from Illinois. Born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vt., July 2, 1863; was graduated from Harvard college in 1885; attended the Columbia law school and School of political science in New York city, and was graduated from Union college of law,

Chicago, in 1889; admitted to the bar the same year, and began practice in Chicago; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth, and to the seven succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1911). Re-elected to the Sixty-second Congress.

Foster, David Johnson. Representative from Vermont. Born in Barnet, Caledonia county, Vt., June 27, 1857; was graduated from the St. Johnsbury academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1876, and Dartmouth college in 1880; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883; prosecuting attorney of Chittenden county 1886-1890; state senator 1892-1894; commissioner of state taxes 1894-1898; chairman of the board of railroad commissioners 1898-1900; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-seventh, and to the four succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1901-March 3, 1911); re-elected to the Sixty-second Congress.

Fuller, Thomas James Duncan. Representative from Maine. Born in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vt., Mar. 17, 1808; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Calais, Me.; elected to the Thirty-first, and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1857); appointed by President Buchanan, Second Auditor of the Treasury, and served from April 15, 1857, to August 3, 1861; practiced law in Washington, D. C.; died in Fauquier county, Va., February 13, 1876.

Garfield, Selucius. Delegate from Washington Territory. Born in Shoreham, Vt., Dec. 8, 1822; moved to Kentucky; pursued an academic course; studied law and was admitted to the bar; member of the state constitutional convention of 1849; emigrated to California in 1851; member of the California state legislature in 1852; elected by the legislature to codify the laws of the state in 1853; returned to Kentucky in 1854; member of the Cincinnati national convention in 1856; moved to Washington Territory in 1857, and receiver of public moneys, which position he held until 1860;

defeated as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress in 1861; surveyor-general from 1866 to 1869; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1873).

Gilfillan, John Bachop. Representative from Minnesota. Born in Barnet, Caledonia county, Vt., Feb. 11, 1835; was graduated from the Caledonia county academy in 1855; moved to Minneapolis, Minn.; studied law, was admitted to the bar in July, 1860, and practiced; member of the board of education 1860-1868; alderman of the city of Minneapolis 1865-1869; prosecuting attorney of Hennepin county 1863-1867 and 1869-1873; city attorney 1861-1864; member of the state Senate 1875-1885; regent of the state University of Minnesota in 1880-1888; elected as a Republican to the Forty ninth Congress (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1887); resumed the practice of law, residing in Minneapolis, Minn.

Greene, Frank Lester. Representative from Vermont. Born in St. Albans, Franklin county, Vt., Feb. 10, 1870; left public school at the age of thirteen, because of family reverses, and became errand boy in the audit office of the Central Vermont Railway; studied shorthand in leisure hours, and a year later became stenographer in the general freight department, being subsequently promoted chief clerk, and holding that position until 1891, when he entered the newspaper business as reporter for the St. Albans Daily Messenger; became assistant editor in 1892 and editor in 1899; honorary degree of master of arts conferred by Norwich University in 1908, L. L. D. 1915; served in the Vermont National Guard from October 4, 1888 to 1900, rising from private to captain; recruited Company B, First Infantry, Vermont Volunteers, War with Spain, and was mustered into United States service as its captain, serving for a time as adjutant-general, Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps; at the close of the war was commissioned colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of the governor of Vermont; was delegate at

large to the Republican national convention of 1908; chairman Republican state convention 1914; never sought or held an elective office until elected to the Sixty-second Congress to serve the unexpired term of the late David J. Foster, July 30, 1912; re-elected to the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses.

Greenleaf, Halbert Stevens. Representative from New-York. Born in Guilford, Windham county, Vt., April 12, 1827; attended the common schools and completed an academic course; moved to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1859, and engaged in manufacturing; returned to Shelburne Falls, Mass., in 1861; organized the Yale & Greenleaf Lock company; enlisted as a private in the Union army August, 1862; commissioned captain of company E, Fifty-second regiment Massachusetts volunteers, Sept. 12, 1862; elected colonel of the regiment Oct. 23, 1862; located in Rochester, N. Y., in 1867; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885); re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1891); died in the town of Greece, near Charlotte, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1906.

Grinnell, Josiah Bushnell. Representative from Iowa. Born in New Haven, Vt., Dec. 22, 1821; pursued classical studies, and was graduated from Auburn theological seminary in 1847; ordained a Presbyterian clergyman; held pastorates in Union Village, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and in the Congregational Church of New York city; moved to Iowa in 1855; engaged in agricultural pursuits; founded Grinnell university; elected state senator in 1856, and served four years; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860; special agent for the Post Office Department for two years; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1867); president of the St. Louis and St. Paul railroad, of the state horticultural society, and of the First National Bank, in Marshalltown; died in Marshalltown, Iowa, March 31, 1891.

Gross, Ezra Carter. Representative from New York. Native of Windsor county, Vt.; pursued classical studies; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1806; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice in Elizabethtown, N. Y.; surrogate of Essex county, 1815-1819; elected as a Democrat to the Sixteenth Congress (March 4, 1819-March 3, 1821); member of the legislature in 1828-1829; died in Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1829.

Grout, William Wallace. Representative from Vermont. Born in Compton, province of Quebec, May 24, 1806; pursued an academic course and was graduated from the Poughkeepsie law school in 1857; was admitted to the bar in December of the same year, and practiced in Barton, Vt.; states attorney for Orleans county, 1865-1866; served as lieutenant-colonel of the fifteenth Vermont volunteers in the Union army during the Civil war; member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1868-1870, and 1874; served in the Senate in 1876, and was president pro tempore of that body; elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883); and re-elected to the Forty-ninth to the Fifty-sixth Congresses, inclusive (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1901); died in Kirby, Vt., Oct. 7, 1902.

Hale, Robert Safford. Representative from New York. Born in Chelsea, Vt., Sept. 24, 1822; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842; studied law and admitted to the bar; began practice in Elizabethtown, N. Y., in 1847; judge of Essex county, N. Y., 1856-1864; appointed a regent of the University of New York in 1859; presidential elector in 1860; special counsel of the United States 1868-1870; agent and counsel for the United States before the American and British mixed commission under the treaty of Washington, 1871-1873; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-ninth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Orlando Kellogg; elected to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); died in Elizabethtown, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1881.

Hall, Hiland. Representative from Vermont. Born in Bennington, Vt., July 20, 1795; attended the public shools; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and commenced practice in Bennington; member of the state house of representatives in 1827; clerk of Bennington county 1828-1829; states attorney 1828-1831; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-second to the Twenty-seventh Congresses, inclusive (March 4, 1831-March 3, 1843); state bank commissioner 1843-1846; judge of the state supreme court 1846-1850; Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Nov. 27, 1850, to Sept. 10, 1851; United States land commissioner for California, 1851-1854; returned to Vermont; governor of Vermont 1858-1860; delegate to the peace Congress of 1861; died in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1885.

Hand, Augustus Cincinnatus. Representative from New York. Born in Shoreham, Vt., Sept. 4, 1803; pursued academic studies; studied law in Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the bar and began practice in Elizabethtown, N. Y.; surrogate of Essex county, N. Y., 1831-1839; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1839-March 3, 1841); elected state senator in 1844 and served several years; justice of the state supreme court, 1847-1855; in 1868 delegate to the Democratic national convention; died in Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y., March 8, 1878.

Haskell, Dudley Chase. Representative from Kansas. Born in Springfield, Vt., March 23, 1842; pursued classical studies in Easthampton, Mass., and took a special course in Yale college; moved to Kansas in 1855; member of the state house of representatives in 1872, 1875, and 1876; served the last term as speaker; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fifth to the Forty-eighth Congresses, inclusive, and served from March 4, 1877, until his death in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1883.

Haskins, Kittredge. Representative from Vermont. Born in Dover, Vt., April 8, 1836; attended the public schools

and received instruction from a private tutor; read law and admitted to the bar; states attorney, 1870-1872; United States attorney from October, 1880, to June, 1887; served as first lieutenant of company I, sixteenth regiment Vermont volunteers, in the Union army; appointed colonel and chief of staff to Gov. Peter T. Washburn in 1869; member of the Republican state committee 1869-1872; member of the legislature 1872-1874, and again 1896-1900; speaker of the house 1898-1900; state senator 1892-1894; chairman of the Vermont board of commissioners to establish the boundary line between that state and Massachusetts, 1892-1900; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-seventh to the Sixtieth Congresses, inclusive, (March 4, 1901-March 3, 1909); judge of the municipal court in Brattleboro, Vt.; postmaster of Brattleboro in 1912. Died Aug. 7, 1916.

Hazeltine, Abner. Representative from New York. Born in Waynesborough (now Dover), Vt., June 10, 1796; was graduated from Williams college in 1815; located in Jamestown, N. Y.; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; United States commissioner for the northern district of New York; justice of the Chautauqua county court; member of the state assembly 1829 and 1830; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1833-March 3, 1837); district attorney of Chautauqua county 1847-1851; county judge 1860-1864; special county judge 1873-1874; United States commissioner for the district of New York; died in Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1879.

Hazeltine, Ira Sherwin. Representative from Missouri. Born in Andover, Windsor county, Vt.; July 13, 1821; attended the common schools and pursued an academic course; taught school three years in Wisconsin and studied law; member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1867; located upon a farm near Springfield, in Greene county, Mo., in 1870; elected to the Forty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883);

laid out and named the city of Richland, Mo.; died in Greene county, Mo., January 13, 1899.

Hebard, William. Representative from Vermont. Born in Windham, Conn., November 29, 1800; attended the common schools, and fitted for college at the Orange county grammar school in Randolph, Vt.; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in East Randolph Vt.; states attorney of Orange county for seven years; judge of probate of the Randolph district 1838, 1840 and 1841; member of the general assembly in 1835; served in the state senate in 1836 and 1838; again a member of the general assembly 1840-1842; judge of the state supreme court 1842-1845; moved to Chelsea, Vt.; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1853); resumed the practice of law; delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860; died in Chelsea, Vt., October 20, 1875.

Hendee, George Whitman. Representative from Vermont. Born in Stowe, Vt., November 30, 1832; pursued an academic course; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Morrisville, Vt.; prosecuting attorney, 1858-1859; member of the state house of representatives, 1861-1862; served in the state senate, 1867-1868; lieutenant governor of Vermont in 1869 and governor in 1870; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1879); died in Morrisville, Vt., December 6, 1906.

Henry, William. Representative from Vermont. Born in Charlestown, N. H., March 22, 1788; attended the public schools; engaged in business in Chester, Vt.; engaged in the manufacturing business in Vermont and New York, and in Jaffrey, N. H.; moved to Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1831; engaged in the banking business; member of the state legislature in 1834, 1835, and 1836; served in the first senate; director of the Rutland and Burlington railroad company; delegate to

the first Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1839; presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1840; elected a Whig to the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1851); presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860; died in Chester, Pa., April 16, 1861.

Hibbard, Ellery Albee. Representative from New Hampshire. Born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1826 pursued academic studies; studied law in Haverhill and Exeter, N. H., was admitted to the bar in July, 1849, and practiced in Plymouth, N. H., until 1853, and subsequently in Laconia; clerk of the New Hampshire house of representatives 1852-1854, and a member in 1865-1866; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-second Congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire in March, 1873; retired in 1874, and declined a reappointment under the revised judiciary system; died in Laconia, N. H., July 24, 1903.

Hibbard, Harry. Representative from New Hampshire. Born in Concord, Vt., July 1, 1816; pursued classical studies and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1835; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and commenced practice in Bath, N. H.; clerk of the state house of representatives 1840-1843; member and speaker 1844-1845; state senator 1846-1849; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1855); died in Somersville, N. H., July 27, 1872.

Hoard, Charles Brooks. Representative from New York. Born in Springfield, Vt., June 5, 1805; attended the public schools; moved to Antwerp, N. Y., where he was postmaster during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren; state representative in 1837; moved to Watertown, N. Y., in January, 1844; clerk of Jefferson county 1844-1846; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth

Congresses (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1861); converted factory into an armory for the manufacture of arms for the Government in 1861; moved to West Virginia in 1870; died in Ceredo, W. Va., Nov. 20, 1886.

Hodges, George Tisdale. Representative from Vermont. Born in Clarendon, Vt., July 4, 1789; attended the common schools; engaged in business in Rutland, Vt.; member of the state house of representatives 1827-1829, and 1839-1840; state senator 1845-1847, and president pro tempore of the senate 1846-1847; presidential elector in 1848; president of the Bank of Rutland for over twenty-five years; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth Congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of James Meacham, and served from December 1, 1856, to Mar. 3, 1857; died in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 9, 1860.

Holmes, Elias Bellows. Representative from New York. Born in Fletcher, Vt., May 27, 1807; attended the public schools; attended a law school in Pittsfield, N. Y., and in 1830 was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Brockport, N. Y. in 1831; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849); died in Brockport, N. Y., July 31, 1866.

Horr, Roswell Gilbert. Representative from Michigan. Born in Waitsfield, Vt., November 26, 1830; moved with his parents to Lorain county Ohio, in 1834; attended public schools and was graduated from Antioch college in 1857; the fall after his graduation elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Lorain county, and re-elected in 1860; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio; in the spring of 1866 moved to southeastern Missouri, where he engaged in mining for six years; moved in the spring of 1872 to East Saginaw, Mich.; elected as a Republican to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1885); moved to New York city; associate editor upon the staff of the New

York Tribune until his death in Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 19, 1896.

Horsford, Jedediah. Representative from New York. Native of Vermont; moved to Moscow, N. Y., where he held several local offices; member of the state house of representatives in 1831; elected to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853).

Horton, Valentine Baxter. Representative from Ohio. Born in Windsor, Vt., Jan. 29, 1802; attended the Partridge military school and afterwards became one of its tutors; studied law in Middletown, Conn., and in 1830 was admitted to the bar; moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he began practice; moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833, and in 1835 moved to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he engaged in manufacturing; delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850; elected to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1859); re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1863); died in Pomeroy, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1888.

Howard, Jacob Merritt. Representative and senator from Michigan. Born in Shaftsbury, Vt.; July 10, 1805; completed preparatory studies; was graduated from Williams college in 1830; moved to Michigan; served in the state legislature in 1838; in 1854 drew up the platform of the first convention ever held by the Republican party, and christened that party; served six years as attorney general of Michigan; elected as a Republican to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843); elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Kingsley S. Bingham; re-elected in 1865, and served from January 17, 1862, to Mar. 3, 1871; died in Detroit, Mich., April 2, 1871.

Howard, William Alanson. Representative from Michigan. Born in Hinesburg, Vt., April 8, 1813; was graduated from Wyoming academy in 1835, and from Middlebury

college in 1839; moved to Michigan; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began practice in Detroit; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1861); successfully contested the election of George B. Cooper to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served from May 15, 1860, until March 3, 1861; appointed postmaster of Detroit in 1861; tendered the Chinese mission in 1869, but declined it; delegate in the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1872, and 1876; land commissioner of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway in 1869-1871, and of the Northern Pacific railway in 1872-1878; settled in Yankton, Dak.; territorial governor in 1878; died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1880.

Howe, Thomas M. Representative from Pennsylvania. Native of Vermont; attended the public schools; moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., and engaged in the banking business; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1855).

Hubbard, Jonathan Hatch. Representative from Vermont. Born in Tolland, Conn., May 7, 1768; completed preparatory studies; studied law was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Windsor, Vt.; elected to the Eleventh Congress (March 4, 1809-March 3, 1811); judge of the state supreme court 1813-1845; died in Windsor, Vt., September 20, 1849.

Hunt, Jonathan. Representative from Vermont. Born in Vernon, Vt., Aug. 12, 1780; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1807; studied law was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Brattleboro, Vt., elected to the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, and served from Mar. 4, 1827, until his death in Washington, D. C., May 15, 1832.

Hunter, William. Representative from Vermont. Native of that state; attended the common schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; member of the

general assembly in 1795, and 1807-1809; register of probate 1798-1801; judge of probate 1801-1802; assistant judge of the county court 1805-1816; member of the council of censors in 1806 and 1820; state councilor in 1809, 1814, and 1815; elected to the Fifteenth Congress (March 4, 1817-March 3, 1819).

Janes, Henry Fisk. Representative from Vermont. Born in Brimfield, Mass., October 10, 1792; moved with parents to Calais, Vt.; pursued an academic course; served in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh; studied law in Montpelier, Vt., was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Waterbury, Vt., in 1817; postmaster 1820-1830; member of the state legislative council 1830-1834; elected as a Whig and Anti-Mason to the Twenty-third Congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin F. Deming; re-elected to the Twenty-fourth Congress, and served from December 2, 1834, to Mar. 3, 1837; defeated as Anti-Masonic candidate for the Twenty-fifth Congress; state treasurer 1838-1841; member of the state council of censors 1848; elected to the state legislature in 1855; died in Waterbury, Vt., June 6, 1879.

Jewett, Luther. Representative from Vermont. Born in Canterbury, Conn., Dec. 24, 1772; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1795; studied medicine and began practice in Putney, Vt.; member of the state house of representatives; elected as a federalist to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817); moved to St. Johnsbury; studied theology, and was pastor in Newbury, Vt., 1821-1828; returned to St. Johnsbury and published the *Farmer's Herald* 1828-1832 and the *Free Mason's Friend* 1830-1832; died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Mar. 8, 1860.

Johnson, Harvey H. Representative from Ohio. Native of Vermont, attended the public schools; moved to Ashland, Ohio; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855); defeated for the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Joyce, Charles Herbert. Representative from Vermont. Born near Andover, England, Jan. 30, 1830; emigrated to the United States in 1836 and settled in Waitsfield, Vt.; attended Northfield academy and Newbury seminary; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began practice in Northfield, Vt.; two years state librarian; district attorney for Washington county 1857-1858; served in the Union army as major and lieutenant colonel of the second Vermont volunteers; resumed the practice of law in Rutland, Vt.; member of the state house of representatives in 1869, 1870 and 1871; speaker in 1870 and 1871; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1883); resumed the practice of law in Rutland, Vt.

Kasson, John Adam. Representative from Iowa. Born in Charlotte, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in St. Louis, Mo., until 1857; moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and continued in practice; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860; first assistant postmaster general in President Lincoln's administration in 1861, and resigned in 1862; United States commissioner to the International postal congress in Paris in 1863; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1867); commissioner from the United States in 1867 to negotiate postal conventions with Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; member of the state house of representatives 1868-1872; re-elected as a Republican to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1877); appointed by President Hayes envoy and minister of the United States to Austria-Hungary Oct. 17, 1877; confirmed by the Senate, Oct. 30, 1877, and served until 1881; again elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, and

served from Mar. 4, 1881, until his resignation, July 13, 1884; appointed by President Arthur envoy and minister to Germany July 4, 1884; confirmed the same day, and served one year; special envoy to the Congo international conference in Berlin in 1885; and to the Samoan international conference in 1889; United States special commissioner plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties in 1897; member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1898, to adjust Canadian questions; died in Washington, D. C., May 19, 1910.

Kellogg, William Pitt. Representative and a senator from Louisiana. Born in Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1830; attended Norwich university, Vermont; moved to Illinois in 1848; studied law, was admitted to the bar in Peoria, Ill., in 1853, and commenced practice in Fulton county, Ill.; served as presidential elector in 1860; appointed by President Lincoln chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Nebraska Mar. 25, 1861; resigned and accepted the colonelcy of the seventh Illinois cavalry; served under General Pope in Missouri, and commanded General Granger's cavalry brigade until the evacuation of Corinth; appointed by President Lincoln collector of the port of New Orleans, April 13, 1865, and served until July, 1868; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, and served from July 8, 1868, until he resigned, Nov. 1, 1872; governor of Louisiana from Jan. 5, 1873, to Jan. 5, 1877; again elected as a Republican to the United States Senate and served from Mar. 4, 1877, to Mar. 3, 1883; elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885); delegate to every Republican national convention from 1868 to 1896; retired and settled in Washington, D. C.

Keyes, Elias. Representative from Vermont. Born in Ashford, Conn., April 14, 1757; attended the common schools moved to Stockbridge, Vt., in 1785; presiding judge of Windsor county court 1803-1814, and 1815-1818; state representa-

tive for several years; elected to the Seventeenth Congress (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1823); died in Stockbridge, Vt., July 9, 1844.

Keyes, Henry Wilder. Representative from New Hampshire. Born at Newbury, Vt., in 1863; graduated degree of A. B., Harvard University, 1887; also recipient of B. S. and LL. D. degrees New Hampshire College, and A. M. Dartmouth; member New Hampshire house of representatives 1891-1895, 1915-1917; member New Hampshire senate, 1903-1905; treasurer State license commission, 1903-1915; chairman State excise commission, 1915-1917; governor, 1917-1919; elected to the United States Senate Nov. 5, 1918, by a plurality rising 5,000; it is the first time for nearly a hundred years that a senator has been elected while holding the office of governor; is a farmer, and president of the Woodsville (N. H.) National Bank; his term of office will expire Mar. 4, 1925.

Kidder, Jefferson Parrish. Delegate from Dakota Territory. Born in Braintree, Vt., June 4, 1818; attended the common schools; farmed and taught school; pursued classical studies; and was graduated from Norwich University; studied law and was admitted to the bar; member of the state constitutional convention of 1843; states attorney 1842-1847; member of the state senate, 1847-1848; lieutenant-governor, 1853-1854; moved to St. Paul, Minn., in 1857; member of the state house of representatives of Minnesota in 1861, 1863 and 1864; appointed by President Lincoln, associate justice of the supreme court for Dakota Territory, Feb. 16, 1865; reappointed by President Grant April 3 1869, and reappointed Mar. 3, 1873; elected, as a Republican, a delegate from Dakota Territory to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1879); died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 2, 1883.

Knapp, Chauncey Langdon. Representative from Massachusetts. Born in Berlin, Vt., Feb. 26, 1809; com-

pleted preparatory studies; learned the art of printing and engaged in newspaper work in Montpelier; coproprietor and editor of the State Journal for a number of years; elected secretary of state of Vermont, 1836-1840; moved to Massachusetts and located in Lowell; editor of the Lowell News, and other papers; secretary state senate in 1851; elected as an American to the Thirty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1857); re-elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1859); editor Lowell Daily Citizen 1859-1882; died in Lowell, Mass., May 31, 1898.

Langdon, Chauncey. Representative from Vermont. Born in Farmington, Conn., Nov. 8, 1763; pursued classical studies, and was graduated from Yale in 1787; several years state representative and state councilor; elected as a Federalist to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817); died in Castleton, Conn., July 23, 1830.

Lawrence, Sidney. Representative from New York. Born in Weybridge Vt., December 31, 1801; moved with parents to Moira, Franklin county, N. Y., in early childhood; attended the common schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Moira, N. Y.; was justice of the peace for more than fifty years; surrogate of Franklin county, 1837-1843; state senator 1843-1844; member of the state house of representatives, in 1846 elected as a Democrat to the Thirtieth Congress (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849); resumed law practice and the real estate business; died in Moira, N. Y., May 9, 1892.

Lewis, Barbour. Representative from Tennessee. Born in Alburg, Vt., in 1824; attended common schools in various states; was graduated from Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1846; teacher in Mobile, Ala.; attended law schools in Albany, N. Y., and Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the bar; served in the Union army, 1861-1864; appointed judge of Memphis, Tenn., 1863-1864; appointed president

of commissioners of Shelby county, Tenn., 1867-1869; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); resumed the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn.

Lyon, Asa. Representative from Vermont. Born in Pomfret, Conn., Dec. 31, 1763; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1791; pastor in Sunderland, Mass.; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in South Hero, Vt.; chief justice of Grand Isle county, 1805-1814; member of the state house of representatives, 1800-1810 and 1814; executive councilor in 1818; elected as a Federalist to the Fourteenth Congress, (March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817); died in South Hero, Vt., April 4, 1841.

Lyon, Chittenden. Representative from Kentucky. Born in Vermont in 1786; attended the common schools; moved to Kentucky in 1801; served in both branches of the legislature; elected as a Democrat to the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Congresses (March 4, 1827-March 3, 1835); died in Caldwell county, Ky., Nov. 8, 1842.

Lyon, Lucius. Delegate, representative and senator from Michigan. Born in Shelburne, Vt., Feb. 26, 1800; attended the common schools; moved to Bronson, Michigan Ty.; land surveyor; elected as a Democrat a delegate to the Twenty-third Congress (March 4, 1833-March 3, 1835); elected to the United States Senate upon the admission of the state into the Union, and served from Jan. 26, 1837 to March 3, 1839; surveyor general of public lands in the Northwest; re-elected a representative to the Twenty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1845) died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24, 1851.

Lyon, Matthew. Representative from Vermont and Kentucky, and a delegate from Arkansas Territory. Born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1746; emigrated to America in 1759; became prominent in Ante-Revolutionary affairs;

deputy paymaster in the Revolutionary army in 1778; clerk of the court of confiscation in 1786; founder of Fairfield, Vt., in 1783; state representative 1784-1794; elected from Vermont to the Fifth and Sixth Congresses (March 4, 1797-March 3, 1801); moved to Kentucky; elected from Kentucky to the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congresses (March 4, 1803-March 3, 1811); appointed United States factor among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; elected delegate from Arkansas Territory to the Sixteenth Congress, but died before the assembling of the Congress, in Spadra Bluff, Ark., Aug. 1, 1822.

Mallary, Rollin Carolas. Representative from Vermont. Born in Cheshire, Conn., May 27, 1784; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1805; moved to Poultney, Vt.; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Castleton, Vt.; successfully contested the election of Orasmus C. Merrill to the Sixteenth Congress; re-elected to Seventeenth and to the four succeeding Congresses and served from January 14, 1820 to March 3, 1831; died in Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1831.

Marsh, Charles. Representative from Vermont. Born in Lebanon, Conn., July 10, 1765; moved to Vermont in 1774; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1786; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1788, and commenced practice in Woodstock, Vt.; United States district attorney for Vermont, 1797-1801; elected as a Federalist to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817); founder of many important societies while in Washington; trustee of Dartmouth college 1809-1849; died in Woodstock, Vt., Jan. 11, 1849.

Marsh, George Perkins. Representative from Vermont. Born in Woodstock, Vt., Mar. 15, 1801; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1820; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1825, and commenced practice in Burlington, Vt.; member of the governor's council in 1835; elected as a Whig

to the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Congresses, and served from Mar. 4, 1843, until his resignation in 1849; appointed by President Taylor minister resident to Turkey, and served 1849-1853; charged with a special mission to Greece in 1852; fish commissioner of Vermont in 1857, and railroad commissioner, 1857-1859; appointed by President Lincoln envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy, Mar. 18, 1861, and served until his death in Valombrosa, Italy, July 24, 1882.

Martin, Frederick S. Representative from New York. Born in Rutland county, Vt., April 25, 1794; attended the common schools; sailor on Lake Champlain, and on the seas; engaged in business in Olean, N. Y.; member of the state house of representatives in 1850; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853).

Mattocks, John. Representative from Vermont. Born in Hartford, Conn., Mar. 4, 1777; moved with parents to Tinnmouth, Vt., in 1778; pursued an academic course; studied law in Middlebury and Fairfield, was admitted to the bar in Feb., 1797, and commenced practice in Danville; moved to Peacham, Vt.; member of the state general assembly in 1807, 1815-1816, and 1823-1824; brigadier general of militia in the war of 1812; elected as a Whig to the Seventeenth Congress (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1823); re-elected to the Nineteenth Congress (March 4, 1825-March 3, 1827); judge of the state supreme court in 1832, but declined a renomination; delegate in the constitutional convention of 1836: elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843); governor of Vermont, 1843-1844; died in Peacham, Vt., Aug. 14, 1847.

Meacham, James. Representative from Vermont. Born in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 10, 1810; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1832; taught in the seminary in Castleton, Vt., and in the academy in St. Albans, Vt.; attended Andover theological seminary; tutor and professor at Middle-

bury college; ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1838, and was pastor in New Haven, Vt.; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-first Congress, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of George P. Marsh; re-elected to the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Congresses, and served from Dec. 3, 1849, until his death in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 22, 1856.

Meech, Ezra. Representative from Vermont. Born in New London, Conn., July 26, 1773; moved to Hinesburg, Vt., in 1785; attended the common schools; engaged in the fur trade in the Northwest and in ship-timber contracts in Canada; moved to Shelburne, Vt., and engaged in farming and stock raising; member of the state house of representatives 1805-1807; elected as a Whig to the Sixteenth Congress (March 4, 1819-March 3, 1821); re-elected to the Nineteenth Congress (March 4, 1825-March 3, 1827); delegate in the state constitutional conventions of 1822 and 1826; chief justice of Chittenden county court 1822-1823; presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1840; died in Shelburne, Vt., Sept. 23, 1856.

Merrill, Orsamus C. Representative from Vermont. Born in Farmington, Conn., June 18, 1775; completed preparatory studies; moved to Bennington, Vt., in April, 1791; studied law, was admitted to the bar in June, 1804; served in the war of 1812; major in the eleventh United States infantry Mar. 3, 1813; lieutenant colonel of the twenty-sixth infantry, serving as rifleman, Sept. 4, 1814; transferred back to the eleventh infantry as lieutenant colonel Sept. 26, 1814; honorably discharged June 15, 1815; held several local offices; register of probate in 1815; clerk of the courts in 1816; elected as a Democrat to the Fifteenth Congress (March 4, 1817-March 3, 1819); presented credentials as a Member-elect to the Sixteenth Congress, and served until Jan. 14, 1820, when he was succeeded by Rollin C. Mallory who contested his election; representative in the state con-

stitutional convention of 1822, and member of the general assembly the same year; judge of the probate court 1822, 1841-1842, and 1846; state's attorney 1823-1824; councilor, 1824-1826; member of the first state senate; postmaster of Bennington several years; died in Bennington; Vt., April 12, 1865.

Millard, Stephen C. Representative from New York. Born in Stamford, Vt., Jan. 14, 1841; was graduated from Williams college, Mass., in 1865; attended Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar of the state of New York in May, 1867, in Binghamton; chairman of the Republican county committee 1872-1879; elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1887); resumed the practice of law in Binghamton, N. Y.

Miller, Lucas Miltiades. Representative from Wisconsin. Born in Laviadia, Greece, in 1824; was the son of a Greek chieftain, who was killed by the Turks during the Greek revolution, soon after his mother died, and he was cared for a short time by a woman who claimed she found him in an abandoned town soon after a battle had taken place within its streets; subsequently she applied to Colonel J. P. Miller for assistance; the colonel was an American, who joined the Greek Army at the beginning of the revolution; was commissioned as Colonel and distinguished himself as a brave and efficient officer, and rendered very material service to the Greeks by securing the donation of several vessels laden with provision and clothing by the citizens of his country for the benefit of the destitute people of Greece; the colonel learning the history of the orphan boy concluded to adopt him, and when he returned to this country settled in Montpelier, Vermont; Lucas attended the schools of the town until he was sixteen, when his father was injured to an extent to be incapacitated for business, which was assumed by his adopted son; at the age of twenty-one took out naturalization papers; was admitted to the bar and soon

after moved to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Oshkosh in 1846. Soon after settling in Wisconsin, during the Mexican war, he was appointed Colonel by Governor Dodge; in 1853 he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature; was one of the Commissioners of the State Board of Public Works; Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County; at the time he was nominated for Congress he was in Vermont and did not hear of it until the next day after the convention had adjourned; had he been at home he would not have accepted the nomination; on his return home he informed the people of the District that he had been nominated contrary to his wishes; if elected he proposed to attend to their interests, and if not elected he proposed to attend to his own business; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat; died in Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 21, 1902.

Miner, Ahinman L. Representative from Vermont. Born in Middletown, Vt., Sept. 23, 1804; pursued an academic course; studied law in Poultney and Rutland, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practiced in Wallingford, 1833-1836; moved to Manchester, Vt.; clerk of the Vermont house of representatives, 1836-1837; member of the state house of representatives, 1838-1839 and 1846, 1854; elected to the state senate in 1840; state's attorney for Bennington county, 1843-1844; register of probate seven years, and judge of probate, 1846-1849; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853); died in Manchester, Vt., July 19, 1886.

Moore, Herman Allen. Representative from Ohio. Born in Plainfield, Vt., Aug. 27, 1809; pursued an academic course; studied law in Rochester, N. Y., was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Columbus, Ohio; state adjutant general; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and served from Mar. 4, 1843, until his death in Columbus, Ohio, April 3, 1844.

Morrill, Justin Smith. Representative and senator from Vermont. Born in Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810; attended the common schools, and Thetford and Randolph academies; a merchant's clerk in Strafford, 1825-1828, and in Portland, Me., 1828-1831; merchant in Strafford, 1831-1855, and devoted to agriculture and horticulture, 1848-1855; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1867); author of the tariff act of 1861, and of the land-grant bill, which passed both houses and was vetoed by President Buchanan but which became a law in 1862; elected as a Union Republican to the United States Senate; re-elected in 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890 and 1896, and served from Mar. 4, 1867, until his death; was regent of the Smithsonian Institution for several years from 1880; trustee of the University of Vermont, 1865-1898; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1898.

Morris, Lewis R. Representative from Vermont. Born in Scarsdale, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1760; attended the public schools; moved to Springfield, Vt., in 1786; member of the convention to ratify the Federal Constitution; member of the general assembly in 1795-1796, and 1803-1808; secretary of the constitutional convention in Windsor in 1793; elected as a Federalist to the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Congresses (March 4, 1797-March 3, 1803); died in Springfield, Vt., Dec. 29, 1825.

Morton, Levi Parsons. Representative from New York. Born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824; attended the public schools and Shoreham academy; clerk in a general store in Enfield, Mass., 1838-1840; taught school in Boscawen, N. H., 1840-1841; commenced mercantile business in Hanover, N. H., in 1845; moved to Boston in 1850, and entered the dry goods business in New York city in 1854; engaged in the banking business in 1863 in New York city; appointed by the President honorary commissioner to the

Paris Exhibition of 1878; elected as a Republican to the Forty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1881); Vice-President of the United States Mar. 4, 1889 to Mar. 3, 1893; governor of New York, 1895-1897; an investor in realty and a writer; resident of Washington, D. C.; died May 16, 1920.

Morrison, George Washington. Representative from New Hampshire. Born in Fairlee, Vt., Oct. 16, 1809; attended the public schools; moved to Manchester, N. H.; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Manchester in 1836; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first Congress to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of James Wilson, and served from Mar. 3, 1851 to Mar. 3, 1853; unsuccessful candidate for election to the Thirty-second Congress; elected to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855;) unsuccessful Democratic candidate for election to the Thirty-fourth Congress; died in Manchester, N. H., Dec. 21, 1888.

Niles, Jason. Representative from Mississippi. Born in Vermont, Dec. 19, 1814; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875) defeated for re-election; died in Kosciusko, Miss., July 7, 1894.

Niles, Nathaniel. Representative from Vermont. Born in South Kingston, R. I., April 3, 1741; attended Harvard college and was graduated from Princeton college in 1766; studied law and practiced; studied theology and preached; moved to Orange county, Vt.; member of the State house of representatives in 1784 and served as speaker; judge of the supreme court 1784-1788 elected to the Second and Third Congresses (March 4, 1791-March 3, 1795), died in Fairlee, Vt., Oct. 31, 1828.

Norton, Jesse O. Representative from Illinois. Born in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 25, 1812; was graduated from Williams college in 1835; moved to Illinois; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1840 began practice in Joliet,

Ill.; member of the state constitutional convention in 1847; member of the state house of representatives in 1851-52; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1857); judge of the eleventh district of Illinois, 1857-1862; re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1865); delegate to the national Union convention in Philadelphia in 1866; died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1875.

Noyes, John. Representative from Vermont. Born in Atkinson, N. H., April 2, 1764; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1795; moved to Brattleboro and engaged in mercantile trade; member of the general assembly in 1808-1810 and 1812; held several local offices in Vermont; elected as a Federalist to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817); died in Putney, Vt., Oct. 26, 1841.

Olds, Edson Baldwin. Representative from Ohio. Native of Vermont; completed preparatory studies, was graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1829, and practiced medicine in Circleville, Ohio; served several years as a member of the state house of representatives; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1855); defeated for re-election to the Thirty-fourth Congress; arrested for disloyalty and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette in 1862; while in prison was elected a member of the Ohio state house of representatives, was released from prison and served; member and presiding officer of the Ohio state senate; died in Lancaster, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1869.

Olin, Abram Baldwin. Representative from New York. Born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Sept. 1, 1812; was graduated from Williams college, Massachusetts, in 1835; studied law, was admitted to the bar and in 1838 began practice in Troy, N. Y.; held several local offices elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1863); judge of the su-

preme court of the District of Columbia, 1863-1878; died in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1879.

Olin, Gideon. Representative from Vermont. Born in East Greenwich, R. I., Oct. 22, 1743; moved to Vermont; received a limited schooling; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; for several terms a member of the state house of representatives and served one term asspeaker, judge of the Bennington county court; elected to the Eighth and Ninth Congresses (March 4, 1803-March 3, 1807); died in Shaftsbury, Vt., Aug. 6, 1822.

Olin, Henry. Representative from Vermont. Born in Shaftsbury, Vt., May 6, 1768; attended common schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced; moved to Leicester, Vt., in 1788; member of the state house of representatives for several terms, 1799-1825; delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1814, 1822 and 1828; associate judge of the Addison county court 1801-1806 and 1810-1824; elected to the Eighteenth Congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Charles Rich, and served from Dec. 13, 1824 to Mar. 3, 1825; died in Salisbury, Vt., Aug. 16, 1837.

Otis, John Grant. Representative from Kansas. Born near Danby, Rutland county, Vt., Feb. 10, 1838; pursued an academic course at Burr seminary, Manchester, Vt.; attended Williams college, Massachusetts, and Harvard law school; admitted to the bar of Rutland county, Vt., in the spring of 1859; moved to Topeka, Kans. in May, 1859; served in the second regiment of volunteers at the time of the Price raid; engaged in the dairy business; state agent of the grange from 1873 to 1875, and the state lecturer from 1889 to 1891; elected as the People's Party candidate to the Fifty-second Congress (March 4, 1891-March 3, 1893).

Otis, Norton Prentiss. Representative from New York; Born in Halifax, Vt., Mar. 18, 1840; attended the public schools of Albany and Yonkers, N. Y.; connected with manu-

facturing in various capacities; elected mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., in 1880; elected to the state assembly in 1883; president of the New York state commission to the Paris exposition of 1900; president of St. John's Riverside hospital of Yonkers; defeated for Congress in 1900; elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1903-March 3, 1905); died in Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1905.

Page, Carroll Smalley. Senator from Vermont. Born in Westfield, Vt., Jan. 10, 1843; pursued an academic course; engaged in business in Hyde Park, Vt.; president of the Lamoille county savings bank and trust company and of the Lamoille county national bank, both of Hyde Park; director of the Swanton savings bank and trust company, of Swanton, Vt., and of several other corporations; state representative, 1869-1872, and state senator 1874-1876; member of the Republican state committee 1872-1890, and chairman, 1886-1890; delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880; savings bank examiner, 1884-1888; governor of the state, 1890-1892; elected to the United States Senate Oct. 21, 1908, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Redfield Proctor, for the term ending March 3, 1911, and re-elected in 1917.

Paine, Elijah. Senator from Vermont. Born in Brooklyn, Conn., January 21, 1757; was graduated from Harvard college in 1781; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in 1784; moved to Windsor, Vt.; practiced law and cultivated a farm; began a settlement at Williamstown, established a cloth factory, a saw and grist mill; member of the constitutional convention in 1786; member of the state house of representatives 1787-1791; judge of the state supreme court 1791-1795; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate, and served from Mar. 4, 1795 to January 1801, when he resigned; United States judge of the district of Vermont from 1801 until his death in Williamstown, Vt., April 28, 1842.

Palmer, William Adams. Senator from Vermont. Born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781; completed preparatory studies; studied law in Hebron and Chelsea, Vt., was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Danville, Vt., served six years as member of the state house of representatives; two years as state senator; several years as clerk of the Caledonia county court; judge of the supreme court, 1816-1818; elected to the United States Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of James Fisk, and served from Oct. 20, 1818 to Mar. 3, 1825; delegate to the constitutional convention in 1828 and 1835; governor of Vermont, 1831-1835; died in Danville, Vt., Dec. 3, 1860.

Parker, Abraham X. Representative from New York. Born in Granville, Addison county, Vt., Nov. 14, 1831; attended the St. Lawrence academy and the Albany law school; was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y. in 1854, and practiced in Potsdam, N. Y.; served in the New York assembly, 1863-1864, and as state senator, 1868-1871; elector on the Republican presidential ticket in 1876; secretary of the state normal school at Potsdam; elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1889); First Assistant Attorney General, Sept. 8, 1890 to Mar. 4, 1893; returned to Potsdam, N. Y., and resumed the practice of law.

Peck, Lucius Benedict. Representative from Vermont. Born in Waterbury, Vt., Nov. 17, 1802; pursued classical studies and attended the Military academy at West Point two years; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Barre, Vt., in 1826; moved to Montpelier, Vt., where he practiced his profession; elected as a Democrat to the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1851); United States district attorney for Vermont, 1853-1857; president of the Vermont and Canada railroad; died in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 28, 1866.

Perry, Aaron F. Representative from Ohio. Born in Leicester, Vt., Jan. 1, 1815; received a limited schooling; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Columbus, Ohio, and later in Cincinnati; member of the state house of representatives, 1847-1848; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second Congress and served from Mar. 4, 1871 to 1872, when he resigned; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 11, 1893.

Pettigrew, Richard Franklin. Delegate and senator from South Dakota. Born in Ludlow, Vt., July, 1848; moved with his parents to Evansville, Rock county, Wis., in 1854; attended the academy; entered Beloit college in 1866; member of the law class in the University of Wisconsin in 1869; went to Dakota in July, 1869, in the employ of a United States deputy surveyor; located in Sioux Falls; engaged in Government surveying and the real estate business until 1875; engaged in the practice of law; elected to the Dakota legislature as a member of the council in 1877 and re-elected in 1879; elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883); elected to the territorial council in 1884 and 1885; elected to the United States Senate Oct. 16, 1889, under the provisions of the act of Congress admitting South Dakota into the Union, and served from Dec. 2, 1889; re-elected in 1895, and served until Mar. 3, 1901; moved to New York city and practiced law; removed to Sioux Falls, So. Dakota.

Phelps, Charles Edward. Representative from Maryland. Born in Guilford, Vt., May 1, 1833; moved with his parents to New Jersey in 1837, and to Maryland in 1841; pursued classical studies in St. Timothy's Hall, near Catonsville, Md., and was graduated from Princeton in 1852; studied law in Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar, and in 1855 began practice in Baltimore, Md.; held several city offices, entered the Union army Aug. 20, 1862, as lieutenant colonel of the seventh regiment Maryland volun-

teers; colonel April 13, 1864; brevetted brigadier general Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service"; honorably discharged Sept. 9, 1864; awarded Congressional medal of honor Mar. 30, 1898, "for, when the division and brigade commanders were wounded in the assault at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864, he succeeded to the command and led the brigade with distinguished gallantry and was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works and taken prisoner." Elected as a Union War candidate to the Thirty-ninth Congress and as a Union Conservative to the Fortieth Congress (March 4, 1865-March 3, 1869); resumed the practice of law in Baltimore, Md.; judge on the supreme bench of Baltimore city; died at "Walbrook," Md., Dec. 27, 1908.

Phelps, Samuel Shethar. Senator from Vermont. Born in Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793; was graduated from Yale college in 1811; studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the war of 1812 as paymaster; began practicing in Middlebury, Vt., in 1815; member of the legislative council in 1831; judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1831-1838; member of state senate, 1838-1839; elected as a Whig to the United States Senate; was re-elected and served from Mar. 4, 1839, to Mar. 3, 1851; appointed to the United States Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William Upham, and served from Jan. 17, 1853, until Mar. 16, 1854, when the Senate decided that he could not hold his seat by appointment; died in Middlebury, Vt., Mar. 25, 1855.

Plumley, Frank. Representative from Vermont. Born in Eden, Vt., Dec. 17, 1844; attended the public schools, an academy, and was one year in Michigan university, law department; was admitted to the bar in Lamoille county, Vt., May, 1869, and began practice in Northfield; district attorney of the United States for the district of Vermont in 1889-1894; appointed a member of the Vermont court of

claims in 1902; chief judge, 1904-1906; was appointed umpire by President Roosevelt in 1903 of the mixed commissions of Great Britain and Venezuela, and Holland and Venezuela, sitting in Caracas; was later selected by France and by Venezuela as umpire in the French-Venezuela mixed commission, which sat in Northfield in 1905; trustee of Norwich University; elected to the state house of representatives in 1882, and to the state senate in 1894; delegate to the Republican national Convention in Chicago in 1888; chairman of the Vermont Republican convention in 1886; for many years trustee of the Northfield savings bank and its vice president; elected as a Republican to the Sixty-first Congress (March 4, 1909-March 3, 1911). Re-elected to the Sixty-second Congress. Resides in Northfield, Vt.

Poland, Luke Potter. Senator and representative from Vermont. Born in Westford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1815; attended the common schools and Jericho academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1836, and practiced in Waterville, Vt.; register of probate, 1839-1840; prosecuting attorney of Lamoille county, 1844-1845; member of the constitutional convention of 1843; elected a judge of the supreme court of Vermont in 1848-1860; became chief justice in 1860, and served until November, 1865, when he resigned; appointed and subsequently elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Jacob Collamer; was re-elected and served from Nov. 21, 1865 to Mar. 3, 1867; elected a representative to the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (March 4, 1867-March 3, 1875); elected to the Vermont house of representatives in 1878; elected by the legislature a trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural college; president of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury for twenty years; elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885); declined a re-nomination; died near Waterville, Vt., July 2, 1887.

Pollard, Henry M. Representative from Missouri. Born in Plymouth, Vt., June 14, 1836; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1857; served in the Union army as major of the eighth regiment of Vermont volunteers; moved to Chillicothe, Mo., in 1865; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1879).

Powers, Horace Henry. Representative from Vermont. Born in Morristown, Lamoille county, Vt., May 29, 1835; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858; member of the state house of representatives in 1858; prosecuting attorney of Lamoille county in 1861-1862; member of the council of censors in 1869; member of the constitutional convention of the state in 1870; member of the state senate, 1872-1873; speaker of the house of representatives in 1874; judge of the supreme court of Vermont from December, 1874 to December, 1890; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-second, and to the four succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1891-March 3, 1901); resumed the practice of law in Morrisville, Vt.

Prentiss, Samuel. Senator from Vermont. Born in Stonington, Conn., Mar. 31, 1782; located in Northfield, Mass.; completed preparatory studies and was instructed in the classics by a private tutor; studied law in Northfield and in Brattleboro, Vt.; was admitted to the bar in 1802 and practiced in Montpelier in 1803-1822; served as a state representative, 1824-1825; elected chief justice of the state supreme court in 1850; elected as a Whig to the United States Senate and served from Mar. 4, 1831 to April 11, 1842 when he resigned; originator and successful advocate of the law to suppress duelling in the District of Columbia; appointed judge of the United States district court of Vermont in 1842 and occupied that position when he died in Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 15, 1857.

Proctor, Redfield. Senator from Vermont. Born in Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1831; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1851, and from the Albany law school in 1859; practiced in Boston, Mass., 1860-1861; enlisted in the third regiment of Vermont volunteers in 1861; was appointed quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant; served on the staff of General William F. Smith as brigade and division quartermaster; promoted major of the fifth regiment and colonel of the fifteenth; was mustered out in 1863; returned to Vermont and engaged in the practice of law, and became interested in the development of the marble industry; representative in the state legislature in 1867-1868 and 1888; member of the state senate and president pro tempore 1874-1875; lieutenant governor of the state 1876-1878; governor, 1878-1880; delegate in the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896; appointed Secretary of War by President Harrison in March, 1889; resigned from the cabinet in November, 1891; appointed as a Republican to the United States Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of George F. Edmunds; subsequently elected to fill the vacancy, and twice re-elected, and served from Nov. 2, 1891, until his death, in Washington, D. C., Mar. 4, 1908.

Putnam, Harvey. Representative from New York. Born in Brattleboro Vt., Jan. 5, 1793; received a limited schooling; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Attica; held several local offices; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-fifth Congress to fill vacancy caused by the death of William Patterson and served from Mar. 4, 1833, to Mar. 3, 1839; member of the state senate, 1843-1846; elected to the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1851); died in Attica, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1855.

Ranney, Ambrose Arnold. Representative from Massachusetts. Born in Townshend, Vt., April 17, 1821;

was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1844; studied law in Woodstock, Vt., was admitted to the bar in 1848; and began practice in Boston, Mass., in 1848; corporation counsel, 1855-1857; member of the state house of representatives in 1857, 1863 and 1864; elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1887); resumed the practice of law; died in Boston, Mass., Mar. 5, 1899.

Ray, Ossian. Representative from New Hampshire. Born in Hinesburg, Vt., Dec. 13, 1835; went to Irasburg, Vt., in early childhood; attended the common school and an academy in Derby, Vt.; studied law five years in Irasburg and in Lancaster, N. H., to which place he moved in 1854; admitted to the bar in 1857, and practiced in Essex and Coos counties; member of the state legislature, 1868-1869; solicitor for Coos county, 1862-1872; delegate in the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in June 1872; United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire from Feb. 22, 1879 to Dec. 23, 1880, when he resigned; elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Republican to fill vacancy caused by the death of Evarts W. Farr, and re-elected to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, and served from Jan. 8, 1881 to March 1885; died in Lancaster, N. H., Jan. 28, 1892.

Read, Almon Heath. Representative from Pennsylvania. Born in Shelburne, Vt., June 12, 1790 was graduated from Williams college in 1811; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Montrose, Pa.; served in both branches of the state legislature; state treasurer in 1840; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1845); died in Montrose, Pa., June 3, 1844.

Rice, Edmund. Representative from Minnesota. Born in Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 14, 1819; attended the common schools; went to Kalamazoo, Mich., November, 1838;

read law; appointed register of the court of chancery; clerk of the supreme court, third circuit; served as register and master until 1845, when the court was abolished, and clerk until 1849; enlisted to serve in the Mexican war in 1847; commissioned first lieutenant, company A, first regiment Michigan volunteers; detailed as acting assistant commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster; mustered out in August, 1848; moved to St. Paul, Minn., in July, 1849, and practiced law until 1856; president of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad company 1857-1863; St. Paul and Pacific railroad company, 1863-1872, and trustee, 1879; president St. Paul and Chicago, 1863-1877; member of the territorial legislature, 1851; state senator 1864-1866, 1874-1876; member of the state house of representatives 1867, 1872, 1877 and 1878; mayor of St. Paul, 1881-1883; re-elected in 1885, and resigned in February, 1887; elected as a Democrat to the Fiftieth Congress (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1889); died in White Bear, Minn.

Rice, Henry Mower. Delegate and a senator from Minnesota. Born in Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 29, 1816; completed preparatory studies; resided in the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1857); elected to the United States Senate and served from May 11, 1858 to March 3, 1863; elected treasurer of Ramsay county in 1878; died in San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 15, 1894.

Rich, Charles. Representative from Vermont. Born in Warwick, Hampshire county, Mass., Sept. 13, 1771; moved to Shoreham, Vt.; received a limited schooling; held various local offices; elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth Congress (March 4, 1813-March 3, 1815) and was re-elected to the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Congresses and served from Dec. 1, 1817, until his death in Shoreham, Vt., Oct. 15, 1824.

Richards, Mark. Representative from Vermont. Native of New Haven, Conn.; received a limited schooling; moved to Vermont; served eight years as a member of the state house of representatives; presidential elector on the Madison ticket in 1813; elected as a Democrat to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses (March 4, 1817-March 3, 1821); elected lieutenant governor of Vermont in 1830.

Robie, Reuben. Representative from New York. Born in Corinth, Orange county, Vt., July 15, 1799; moved to Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.; held various local offices elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second Congress; (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853); died in Bath, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1872.

Robinson, Jonathan. Senator from Vermont. Born in Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 24, 1756; received a limited schooling; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1796 and began practice in Bennington, Vt.; town clerk, 1795-1801; member of the state legislature, 1789-1802 judge of the Vermont probate court, 1795-1798, and 1815-1819; chief justice of Vermont, 1801-1807; elected to the United State Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Israel Smith, and served from Oct. 10, 1807 to Mar. 3, 1815; again a member of the state legislature in 1818; died in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 3, 1819.

Robinson, Moses. Senator from Vermont. Born in Hardwick, Mass., Mar. 15, 1741; pursued classical studies in Dartmouth college; moved to Bennington, Vt., in 1761; studied law; was admitted to the bar; practiced; chief justice of Vermont in 1778; governor of Vermont, 1789-1790; elected to the United States Senate and served from Oct. 17, 1791 to Oct. 15, 1796, when he resigned; died in Bennington, Vt., May 26, 1813.

Ross, Jonathan. Senator from Vermont. Born in Waterford, Vt., April 30, 1826; attended the public schools, St. Johnsbury academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1851; was principal of the Chelsea and Craftsbury

academies, 1851-1856; read law, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1856; returned to St. Johnsbury and practiced until 1870; states attorney for Caledonia county, 1862-1863; represented St. Johnsbury in the lower house of the legislature, 1865, 1866 and 1867, and in 1870 elected to the senate; judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1870-1890 chief justice, 1890-1899; appointed to the United States; Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill, and served from Jan. 11, 1889 to Oct. 18, 1900; chairman board of state railroad commissioners, 1900-1902; died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 23, 1905.

Royce, Homer Elihu. Representative from Vermont. Born in East Berkshire, Vt., June 14, 1820; attended the academies of St. Albans and Enosburg, Vt.; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1842 began practice in Berkshire, Vt.; member of the state house of representatives, 1846-1847; state prosecuting attorney in 1848; state senator, 1849-1851, 1861 and 1868; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1861); elected associate justice of the supreme court of Vermont in 1870; appointed chief justice in 1882; resigned in 1890; died in St. Albans, Vt., April 24, 1891.

Russell, William Augustus. Representative from Massachusetts; Born in Wells River, Vt., April 22, 1831; pursued an academic course in Franklin, N. H.; engaged in the manufacture of paper in Exeter, N. H., moved in 1852 to Lawrence, Mass.; member of the State house of representatives in 1869; delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876; elected as a Republican to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1885); after leaving Congress devoted his time to the manufacture of paper; died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 10, 1899.

Sabin, Alvah. Representative from Vermont. Born in Georgia, Vt., Oct. 23, 1793; pursued classical studies, and

was graduated from Columbian college, Washington, D. C.; studied theology; served in the war of 1812; served ten years as a member of the state house of representatives; secretary of state of Vermont in 1841; elected as Whig to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1857); delegate in the first Anti-Slavery national convention; died in Sycamore, Ill., Jan. 22, 1885.

Sawyer, John Gilbert. Representative from New York. Born in Brandon, Vt., June 5, 1825; attended the common schools and Millville academy; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced; justice of the peace from Jan. 1, 1852 to April, 1858; district attorney of Orleans county from Jan. 1, 1863 to Jan. 1, 1866; judge and surrogate of Orleans county, Vt. from Jan. 1, 1868 to Jan. 1, 1884; elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1891); resumed the practice of law in Albion, N. Y., until his death, Sept. 5, 1898.

Sawyer, Philetus. Representative and senator from Wisconsin. Born in Whiting, Rutland county, Vt., Sept. 22, 1816; moved with his father's family to Crown Point, N. Y. in 1817; attended the common schools; went to Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1847; engaged in the lumber business member of the legislature of Wisconsin in 1857 and 1863; mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; delegate in the Republican national convention in Baltimore in 1864, in Cincinnati in 1876, and Chicago in 1880; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-ninth, and to the four succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1865-March 3, 1875); elected to the United States Senate and re-elected and served from Mar. 4, 1881, to Mar. 3, 1893; unsuccessful candidate for re-election; died in Oshkosh, Wis., Mar. 29, 1900.

Sessions, Walter Loomis. Representative from New York. Born in Brandon, Vt., Oct. 4, 1820; attended the common schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and

commenced practice in Jamestown, N. Y.; taught school several years; commissioner of schools; member of the state assembly in 1853-1854; member of the state senate in 1859; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1875); re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1887); state commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, Ill., in 1893; died in Panama, N. Y., May 27, 1896.

Seymour, Horatio. Senator from Vermont. Born in Litchfield, Conn., May 31, 1778; attended the common schools, and was graduated from Yale college in 1797; taught school in Cheshire, Conn.; studied in the Litchfield law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1800, and commenced practice in Middlebury, Vt.; postmaster of Middlebury, 1800-1809; member of the state council, 1809-1814; state's attorney for Addison county, 1810-1813 and 1815-1819; elected as a Clay Democrat to the United States Senate in 1821; re-elected in 1827, and served from Mar. 4, 1821, until Mar. 3, 1833; unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor of Vermont in 1836; judge of the probate court, 1847-1856; died in Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 21, 1857.

Shaw, Henry. Representative from Massachusetts. Born in Castleton, Vt. in 1788; completed preparatory studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1810; elected to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses (March 4, 1817-March 3, 1821); member of the Massachusetts house of representatives for eighteen years; presidential elector in 1833; moved to New York city in 1848; member of the New York house of representatives in 1853; moved to Newbury, Vt., in 1854; died in Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1857.

Shaw, Samuel. Representative from Vermont. Born in Dighton, Mass., December, 1768; received a limited schooling; moved to Putney, Vt., and studied medicine, and began practice in Castleton, Vt., in 1799 imprisoned for

a bitter denunciation of President Adams, but liberated by the people; member of the state house of representatives in 1799; elected to the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses (March 4, 1807- March 3, 1813); served in the United States army; hospital surgeon April 6, 1813; honorably discharged June 15, 1815; reinstated Sept. 13, 1815; post surgeon, April 18, 1818; resigned Dec. 31, 1818; died in Clarendon, Vt., July 9, 1834.

Sherman, Socrates N. Representative from New York. Native of Vermont; moved to Ogdensburg, N. Y.; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1863).

Slade, William. Representative from Vermont. Born in Cornwall, Vt., May 9, 1786; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1807; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began to practice in Middlebury in 1810; engaged in editorial work; presidential elector on the Madison ticket in 1812; established the *Columbian Patriot*, which he edited, 1814-1816; secretary of state of Vermont, 1815-1823; judge of the Addison county court; clerk in the state department, Washington, D. C., 1823-1829; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-second, and to the five succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1831-1843).

Smith, Hezekiah B. Representative from New Jersey. Born in Bridgewater, Vt., July 24, 1816; attended the common schools, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker; for many years engaged in perfecting and manufacturing wood-working machinery; elected as a Democrat and Greenbacker to the Forty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1881); died in Smithville, N. J., Nov. 3, 1887.

Smith, John. Representative from Vermont. Born in Barre, Mass., Aug. 12, 1789; attended the common schools moved to St. Albans, Vt.; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began practice; state attorney from Franklin county, 1826-1832; served nine years as member of the

general assembly, and was speaker three terms; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1839-March 3, 1841); unsuccessful candidate for re-election; became interested in the construction of railroads; died in St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 26, 1858.

Smith, Worthington Curtis. Representative from Vermont. Born in St. Albans, Vt., April 23, 1823; pursued classical studies, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1843; studied law but did not practice; engaged in the iron trade; assisted in raising the first Vermont volunteers in 1861; member of the state house of representatives in 1863; elected to the state senate, 1864-1865, and was unanimously elected president pro tempore of that body in 1865; elected as a Republican to the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses (March 4, 1867-March 3, 1873); died in St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 2, 1894.

Spalding, Burleigh Folsom. Representative from North Dakota. Born in Craftsbury, Orleans county, Vt., Dec. 3, 1853; attended the Lyndon literary institute, Lyndon, Vt., and was graduated from Norwich University in 1877; studied law in Montpelier, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1880, and commenced practice in Fargo, No. Dakota; superintendent of public instruction of Cass county, Dakota territory from 1882 to 1884; member of commission to relocate capitol of the territory of Dakota and build capitol; member of the North Dakota constitutional convention in 1889; member of the joint commission provided by the enabling act to divide the property and archives of the territory of Dakota between the states of North and South Dakota; twice elected chairman of the Republican state central committee; chairman of the Cass county Republican committee; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1899-March 3, 1901); re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1903-March 3, 1905); associate justice of the supreme court of North

Dakota in 1907; reelected in 1908; chief justice of the state supreme court in 1911.

Stevens, Hiram S. Delegate from Arizona. Born in Weston, Vt. in 1832; received a limited education; located in that part of New Mexico now Arizona in 1856; member of the territorial legislature of Arizona, 1868-1873; elected as an Independent to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1879).

Stevens, Thaddeus. Representative from Pennsylvania. Born in Danville, Vt., April 4, 1793; attended Peacham academy and the University of Vermont, and was graduated from Dartmouth college; moved to Pennsylvania in 1814; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice in Gettysburg; member of the state house of representatives, 1833-1835, 1837 and 1841; member of the state constitutional convention in 1838; appointed a canal commissioner in 1838; moved to Lancaster, Pa., in 1842; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1853); re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses, and served from March 4, 1859, until his death; chairman of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1868.

Stewart, John Wolcott. Representative and senator from Vermont. Born in Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 24, 1825; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1846; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1850; prosecuting attorney of the county three years; member of the state house of representatives eight years and speaker of the house four years; member of the state senate two years; governor of Vermont, 1870-1872; elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1891); appointed to the United

States Senate, Mar. 24, 1908, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Redfield Proctor, and served from Mar. 24, 1908, until Oct. 21, 1908,.

Stowell, William H. H. Representative from Virginia. Born in Windsor, Vt., July 26, 1840; attended the high schools in Boston, Mass.; merchant; moved to Virginia in 1865; collector of internal revenue for the fourth district in 1869; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1877).

Strong, William. Representative from Vermont. Born in Lebanon, Conn. in 1763; moved with his parents to Hartford, Vt.; engaged extensively in land surveying; member of the state legislature in 1798-1799, 1801-1802, 1815-1818; sheriff of Windsor county, 1802-1810; judge of the supreme court of Windsor county in 1817; member of the council of censors in 1834; elected as a Democrat to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses (March 4, 1811-March 3, 1815); re-elected to the Sixteenth Congress (March 4, 1819-March 3, 1821); died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 28, 1840.

Sweet, Willis. Representative from Idaho. Born in Alburg Springs, Vt., Jan. 1, 1856; attended the common schools and the Nebraska State University; learned the printer's trade in Lincoln, Nebr.; studied law and was admitted to the bar; moved to Moscow, Idaho, and engaged in practice; appointed United States attorney for Idaho in May, 1888; appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho Nov. 25, 1889; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-first Congress upon the admission of the state of Idaho into the Union; re-elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and served from Dec. 1, 1890 to Mar. 3, 1895.

Sweetser, Charles. Representative from Ohio. Was a native of Vermont; moved to Delaware, Ohio; elected as a

Democrat to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1853).

Swift, Benjamin. Representative and senator from Vermont. Born in Amenia, N. Y., April 8, 1780; completed preparatory studies; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice in Bennington, Vt.; moved to Manchester and then to St. Albans; member of the state house of representatives; elected as a Whig to the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses (March 4, 1827-March 3, 1831); elected to the United States Senate and served from Mar. 4, 1833 to Mar. 3, 1839; died in St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 11, 1847.

Tabor, Horace Austin Warner. Senator from Colorado. Born in Holland, Orleans county, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830; attended the common schools and received instruction from a private tutor; moved to Quincy, Mass., and pursued the stonecutter's trade; moved to Kansas in 1855; member of the Topeka legislature when it was dispersed by order of President Pierce; moved to Denver, Colo. in 1859, settled in Leadville in 1860; engaged in mercantile pursuits; postmaster of Leadville; mayor, 1878-1879; treasurer of Lake county; lieutenant governor of Colorado, 1878-1884; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry M. Teller, and served from Jan. 27, 1883, until Mar. 3, 1883; postmaster of Denver, Colo., until his death, April 10, 1899.

Thomas, Ormsby B. Representative from Wisconsin. Born in Sandgate, Bennington county, Vt., Aug. 21, 1832; moved with his parents to Wisconsin in 1836; attended the common schools and was graduated from National law school of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y., in 1856, and practiced in Prairie du Chien, Wis.; district attorney of Crawford county, Wis.; member of the state assembly in 1862, 1865 and 1867, and of the Wisconsin state senate in 1880 and 1881; Republican presidential elector in 1872; served in the Union army during the civil

war as captain of company D, thirty-first regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry; elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1891); resumed the practice of law in Prairie du Chien, Wis., and died there, Oct. 24, 1904.

Thurston, John Mellen. Senator from Nebraska. Born in Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 21, 1817; moved with his parents to Madison, Wis., in 1854, and two years later to Beaver Dam, Wis.; attended the public schools and was graduated from Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wis.; studied law; was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and commenced practice in Omaha, Neb.; member of the city council 1872-1874; city attorney of Omaha, 1874-1877; member of the Nebraska legislature, 1875-1877; presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880; member of the Republican national convention in 1884 and 1900; temporary chairman of the Republican national convention in 1888; assistant attorney for the Union Pacific railway company in 1877, and in February, 1888 appointed general solicitor; unsuccessful Republican candidate for United States senator in 1893; elected, as a Republican, Jan. 15, 1895, to the United States Senate, and served from Mar. 4, 1895, to Mar. 3, 1901; chairman of the Republican national convention in St. Louis, Mo. in 1896, moved to Washington, D. C., and engaged in the practice of law.

Tichenor, Isaac. Senator from Vermont. Born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1754; was graduated from Princeton college in 1775; studied law in Schenectady, N. Y.; appointed assistant commissary general, in 1777, and was stationed in Bennington, Vt.; was admitted to the bar and began practice; member of the state house of representatives, 1781-1784; state councilor, 1787-1792; one of the commissioners to settle the boundary question with New York 1789; member of the state board of censors in 1792-1813; associate judge of the state supreme court, 1791-1794, and its chief justice,

1795-1796; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Moses Robinson, and served from Oct. 18, 1796 to Oct. 17, 1797, when he resigned; governor of Vermont, 1797-1807, and 1808-1809; again elected to the United States Senate, and served from Mar. 4, 1815 to Mar. 3, 1821; died in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 11, 1838;

Tracy, Andrew. Representative from Vermont. Born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1797; attended Royalston and Randolph academies, also Dartmouth college for two years; taught school; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1826, and commenced practice in Quechee, Vt.; moved to Woodstock, Vt. in 1838 and practiced law; member of the state house of representatives, 1833-1837; served in the state senate in 1839; unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1840; again member of the state house of representatives in 1843-1845, and served as speaker; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855); declined a renomination; resumed the practice of law; died in Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 28, 1868.

Turrill, Joel. Representative from New York. Born in Shoreham, Vt., Feb. 22, 1794; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1816; studied law in Newburgh, N. Y.; moved to Oswego, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar, and practiced; justice of the peace; district attorney for Oswego county; county judge, 1828-1833; member of the state house of representatives in 1831; elected as a Jackson Democrat to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1833-March 3, 1837); surrogate of Oswego county in 1843; United States consul to the Sandwich Islands, 1845-1850; died in Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1859.

Tyler, James Manning. Representative from Vermont. Born in Wilmington, Vt., April 27, 1835; attended the Brattleboro academy; was graduated from the Law University of Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in September,

1860; member of the state legislature in 1863 and 1864; states attorney in 1866 and 1867; trustee of the Vermont asylum for the insane in 1875; elected as a Republican to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1883); resumed the practice of law in Brattleboro, Vt.; appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the state in September, 1887, and served until his resignation, Dec. 1, 1908; retired and resides in Brattleboro, Vt.

Upham, William. Senator from Vermont. Born in Leicester, Mass., Aug. 5, 1792; moved with his father, to Vermont in 1802; was graduated from the University of Vermont; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Montpelier, Vt., in 1812; served in the state house of representatives in 1827-1828; states attorney for Washington county in 1829; again a member of the state house of representatives in 1830; elected as a Whig to the United States Senate in 1843; re-elected in 1849 and served from Mar. 4, 1843, until his death in Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1853.

Vilas, William Freeman. Senator from Wisconsin. Born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840; moved with his parents to Madison, Wis., June 4, 1851; was graduated from the state university in 1858; and from the law department of the University of Albany, N. Y., in 1860; was admitted to the bar and began practice in Madison, Wis., July 9, 1860; enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war; captain of company A, twenty-third regiment Wisconsin infantry volunteers, and afterwards major and lieutenant colonel of the regiment; professor of law at the state university; regent of the university, 1880-1885; one of three revisors appointed by the supreme court of Wisconsin in 1875 to prepare the existing revised body of the statute law adopted in 1878; member of state assembly in 1885; delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1876, 1880, 1884, and permanent chairman of the latter; Postmaster

General of the United States under President Cleveland from Mar. 7, 1885, to Jan. 16, 1888; Secretary of the Interior of the United States to Mar. 6, 1889; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, Jan. 28, 1891, and served from Mar. 4, 1891, to Mar. 3, 1897; resumed the practice of law; member of the commission for the building of the state capitol in 1907; died in Madison, Wis., Aug. 28, 1908.

Wakeman, Seth. Representative from New York. Born in Franklin, Vt., Jan. 15, 1811; attended the common schools; moved to Batavia, N. Y., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; prosecuting attorney for Genesee county, 1851-1857; served in the state assembly, 1856-1857; member of the constitutional convention, 1867-1868; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second Congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); died in Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1880.

Walbridge, David Safford. Representative from Michigan. Born in Bennington, Vt., July 30, 1802; received a limited schooling; became a merchant and also engaged in farming; moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1842; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1859); died in Kalamazoo, Mich., June 15, 1868.

Walden, Hiram. Representative from New York. Born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1779; attended the public schools; moved to Schoharie county, N. Y.; major-general of militia; member of the state assembly in 1836; supervisor of the county of Schoharie in 1842; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first Congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851); died in Gallupville, N. Y., June 1, 1880.

Wales, George Edward. Representative from Vermont. Born in Westminster, Windham county, Vt., May 13, 1792; received a limited schooling; studied law in Westminster and Woodstock, was admitted to the bar in 1812 and entered practice in Hartford, Vt.; member of the

state house of representatives 1822, 1823 and 1824, and speaker of the house during each session; elected to the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses (March 4, 1825-March 3, 1829); town clerk of Hartford, Vt., in 1840-1860; judge of probate for the Hartford district, 1847-1850; died in Hartford, Vt., Jan. 8, 1860.

Walton, Eliakim Persons. Representative from Vermont. Born in Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 17, 1812; attended the public schools; apprenticed to a printer; studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the state senate; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth to the Thirty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1863); delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, in 1864; died in Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 19, 1890.

Washburn, Henry Dana. Representative from Indiana. Born in Windsor county, Vt., Mar. 28, 1832; received a limited schooling, and became a tanner; studied law and was admitted to the bar; moved to Vermillion county, Ind.; county auditor, 1854-1861; served in the Union army; lieutenant-colonel of the eighteenth Indiana infantry, Aug. 16, 1861; colonel July 15, 1862; brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 15, 1864; major-general, July 26, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war"; mustered out July 26, 1865; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and took his seat after a successful contest with Daniel W. Voorhees, who had been given the certificate of election; re-elected to the Fortieth Congress and served from Feb. 23, 1866, to March 3, 1869; died in Clinton, Ind., Jan. 26, 1871.

Waters, Russell Judson. Representative from California. Born in Halifax, Vt., June 6, 1843; moved with parents to Franklin county, Mass.; attended district schools; learned the machinist's trade in Sherburne Falls, Mass.; taught school at Charlemont Center, Mass.; was graduated from Franklin institute, where he was later engaged as

professor of Latin and mathematics; moved to Chicago, Ill.; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1863, and practiced in Chicago until 1886; went to California and located in Redlands; moved to Los Angeles in 1894; president of the Pasadena Consolidated Gas company; treasurer of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, vice-president of the Citizens' bank, and connected with many other public institutions; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1899-March 3, 1901); died in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 25, 1911.

Webber, George Washington. Representative from Michigan. Born in Newbury, Vt., Nov. 25, 1825; attended the common schools; located in Ionia, Mich., and engaged in farming, lumbering, manufacturing, mercantile pursuits, and banking; elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883); died in Ionia Mich., Jan. 15, 1900.

Wheeler, Hamilton Kinkaid. Representative from Illinois. Born in Bennington, Vt., Aug. 5, 1848; went with parents to Illinois in 1852; attended public and private schools of Illinois; studied law, was admitted to the bar of Kankakee county, Ill., in 1871, and practiced in Kankakee; elected to the state senate in 1884; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third Congress (March 4, 1893-March 3, 1895); resumed the practice of law in Kankakee, Ill.; delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1896 and 1900.

Whitcomb, James. Senator from Indiana. Born near Windsor, Vt., Dec. 1, 1795; was graduated from Transylvania University; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Bloomington, Ind., in 1824; prosecuting attorney for Monroe county in 1826; state senator, 1830-1836; appointed by President Jackson commissioner of the general land office, 1836-1841; resumed the practice of law in Terre Haute, Ind.; governor, 1843-1849; elected

as a Democrat to the United States Senate, and served from Mar. 4, 1849, until his death in New York city, Oct. 4, 1852.

White, Milo. Representative from Minnesota. Born in Fletcher, Franklin county, Vt., Aug. 17, 1830; attended the common schools; moved to Chatfield, Minn., and became a merchant; elected member of the state senate, 1872-1876 and 1881-1882; elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3 1887); defeated for Congress in 1898.

White, Phineas. Representative from Vermont. Born in Hampshire county, Mass., in 1770; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1797; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Pomfret, Vt.; register of probate for Windsor county, 1800-1809; county attorney in 1813; served in both branches of the legislature for eight years; elected to the Seventeenth Congress (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1823); died in Putney, Vermont, in 1847.

Willard, Charles Wesley. Representative from Vermont. Born in Lyndon, Vt., June 18, 1827; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1851; studied law, and in 1853 began practice in Montpelier; secretary of state of Vermont, 1855-1856; declined a re-election; state senator, 1860-1861; editor and publisher of the Montpelier Freeman; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1875); died in Montpelier, Vt., June 7, 1880.

Williams, Hezekiah. Representative from Maine. Born in Woodstock, Vt., July 28 1798; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1820; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Castine; register of probate for Hancock county, 1824-1838; state senator, 1839-1841; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849); died in Castine, Me., Oct. 24, 1856.

Williard, George. Representative from Michigan. Born in Bolton, Vt., Mar. 20, 1824; pursued classical studies; professor for two years in Kalamazoo college; engaged in newspaper work in Battle Creek, Mich.; member of the Michigan state board of education, 1857-1863; regent of Michigan University for ten years; elected to the state legislature in 1866; member of the constitutional convention of 1867; delegate to the national Republican convention of 1872; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1877); resumed newspaper work in Battle Creek, Mich.; editor and owner of the Battle Creek Journal until his death in Battle Creek, Mich., Mar. 26, 1901.

Wilson, Isaac. Representative from New York. Born in Middlebury, Vt., June 25, 1780; served in the war of 1812 as captain of cavalry; located in Genesee county, N. Y.; member of the state house of representatives, 1816-1817 and the state senate, 1818-1821; presented credentials as a member-elect of the Eighteenth Congress and served from Mar. 4, 1823, to Jan. 7, 1824, when he was succeeded by Parmenio Adams, who contested his election; judge of Genesee county court for several years; moved to Batavia, Ill., where he died Oct. 25, 1848.

Witherell, James. Representative from Vermont. Born in Mansfield, Mass., June 16, 1759; completed preparatory studies; served in the Revolutionary army as a member of the eleventh Massachusetts regiment, 1775-1783; studied medicine and licensed to practice in 1788; moved to Vermont, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; state representative, 1798-1803; Rutland county judge, 1803-1805; executive councilor, 1803-1807; elected as a Democrat to the Tenth Congress and served from Mar. 4, 1807 to May 1, 1808, when he resigned; appointed United States judge for the Territory of Michigan; secretary of Michigan Territory, 1828-1832; died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 9, 1838.

Woodbridge, Frederick Enoch. Representative from Vermont. Born in Vergennes, Vt., Aug. 29, 1819; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Vergennes; state representative, 1849, 1857 and 1858; held several local offices; state auditor, 1850-1852; prosecuting attorney, 1854-1858; engaged in railroading; statesenator, 1860-1861 and president pro tempore in 1861; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1869); died in Vergennes, Vt., April 25, 1888.

Young, Augustus. Representative from Vermont. Born in Arlington, Vt., Mar. 20, 1785; completed preparatory studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Stowe, Vt.; removed to Craftsbury, Vt., in 1812; member of the state house of representatives for twelve sessions and of the state senate for three terms; states attorney for Orleans county and judge of probate; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843); declined a re-election; resumed practice; moved to St. Albans in 1847; judge of the county court for several years; died in St. Albans, Vt., June 17, 1857.

Young, John. Representative from New York. Born in Chelsea, Vt., June 12, 1802; moved to New York state in 1806 and located in Conesus, Livingston county, where he attended the public schools, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1829, and began practice in Geneseo, N. Y.; member of the state house of representatives in 1833, 1844 and 1845; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-fourth Congress to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Philo C. Fuller and served from Dec. 6, 1836 to Mar. 3, 1837; declined a re-election; re-elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843); governor of New York, 1847-1849; delegate in the Whig national convention of 1848 assistant treasurer of the United States at New York; died in New York city, April 23, 1852.

Diary of a Journey
through Massachusetts, Vermont &
Eastern New York in the Summer
of 1800

Probably

by

John Russell Davis

THE DIARY

5th mt. 25th 1800 2nd day of the week

This day we took our departer from Longplain for Montpelier Rode 15 miles to Deens Tavern in Taunton watered our horses and mounted and passed on 12 miles to Bolkeoms Tavern in Norton watered our horses and refreshed ourselves paid our reckoning and rode 15 miles to Elisha Kelleys in Bellingham we went through Wrentham which is not a very good township of land especially the first part of which we passed through looks very barren covered with nothing but shrub-oaks looking to appearance almost dead after this we had a more pleasant prospect round the Meeting house in Wrentham looks more delightful pretty level good houses etc.

At the aforesaid Jacob Bolkeomes Tavern I see the remarkable little Dwarf viz Calvin Phillips he appears to be but a little more than 2 feet high every way proportionate his intellects do not appear so bright as others of his age which is about 9 years

3 day of the week and 27 of the mt. A heavy rain last night fair this morning after breakfast we took our leave of the family and pursued on rode through Mendon which is a pleasant Township pretty good land large houses the people appear to live in affluence

Upton is rocky uneven and rather poor—Grafton (in this town at Luke Drury's inn we watered our horses) is a fine township of land extraordinary good for grass abundance of beef Later after this we pass through Worcester a handsome town many elegant houses merchant shops from thence to Rutland very mountaineous we had to ascend and descend the hills most of the day till we got to Gay's inn in Hubbardston—The land this afternoon which we have

pass'd is according to my judgment not very good except in this Town which is very good for grass and grain especially for grass some rocky.—28th 4 day of the week and third of our journey we feel quite smart this morning rested well intend to start immediately the sun is not up a nice landlord good housekeeping & cheap

This morning took a view of that sublime mountain Wahchussetts its in princeton east from whence we staid last night which is said hath a pond of water on its top part of the season.—We have rode 21 miles this morning through Templeton Winchendon this town I don't like very well poorish land.—Then part of Royalston which I have cause to remember for its wilderness aspect it abounds with Pine a thin flashy kind of soil; but what few people inbabit it appear to live tolerable.—We rode 10 miles through this Piney wilderness extreme poor road by reason of its being newly laid out; it saves 3 miles, but by coming it we pay I think very dear for the saving:—We are now in Fitzwilliam at the Inn of one Brighams a pretty good tavern; a rocky land town to raise corn in bad road mountaineous long hills some $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile ascent and descent.—had nothing pleasant this day till the sun about an hour high when we came into the beautiful compact town of Keen I was pleas'd with the new prospect; It is compas'd of elegant houses neatly finished & painted I have.seen more elegant houses of.I observed was built of hewn stone it looks very neat; There is a large congregational meetinghouse and a courthouse in this town, the land good and very level for some ways round also the road is as level as a floor none rocky we are now at Chases Tavern 1 or 2 miles from the compact village sometimes though not more than could be expected considering the road most of the day and the distance which is about 43 miles.—5th day of the week; 29th of the mt and 4th day of our journey The aforesaid Chases Tavern where we lodged last night is a good tavern in many

respects good attendance but all sorts put up here.—We lodged in a large chamber with 3 beds in it; Then came up 4 creatures after we got to bed; who were as noisy profane mortals as my ears were ever the witness of their abscene discourse and filthy stories were exceeding burdensome they appear to be inconsiderate hardened wretches we said nothing to them arose early paid our reckoning mounted and pursued on our journey miles to James Lewises in thence took breakfast. This poor man is in a discouraged disconsolate disposition of mind he said he was glad to see us but could not be sociable.—

Yesterday we rode along by that lofty Mountain cald Manadnock—I was told it is 3 miles from the foot to the top there is a pond on its top containing between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre.—We came through this morning—Walpole is an excellent country some of it is mountaineous.—Walpole street or the compact town is composed of quite elegant large painted houses.—The next town viz Charleston was the first of our coming in sight of Connecticut River this town affords various scenes for as we rode along by Bellow's falls we passed between the river and a tremendous looking Mountain. I heard a man say as we rode by it he supposed it to be $\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearly perpendicular right up and down that is uncertain but to be sure it looked terable high to me: it sides are lined with cragged rocks of an enormous size projecting as though they would roll down: it exhibits not an pleasant aspect—From thence we rode some miles by the side of this River to Berretts Ferry crossed into I have forgot the name of the town rode northerly a number of miles to Steel's Tavern we there watered our horses and mounted for Silas Sear's in Weathersfield; we here turned west or W S W course over the mountains here are some of the largest and steepest hills we have yet met with to ascend and descend we were tired when we arrived to Sears'es in Weathersfield have rode 40 or more miles and have had some

the best and some the most fatiguing roads I most ever travelled

6 day of the week and 30th of the mt and 5 day of our journey:—Started from Silas Seares about 6 o'clock passed through Reading which is like Weathersfield extremely uneven; some good land in both but especially in the former We passed through Woodstock here is a little thicket of houses and a courthouse tolerably level a little way round not for very good land it is like Woodstock and Reading surrounded with mountains.

We have passed between and over the mountains ever since we left Worcester and seemed in on every side we reached Ebenezer Lewis's in Barnard which was a fatiguing days ride up hill and down most of the day We were kindly entertained and appeared to be glad to see us which I have reason to believe was real.

I have observed that people live better in the new countries than what they do with us

7 day of the week 31st of the mt & 6th day of our journey.—This day we intend to reach Brother Calebs in Montpelier on Onion River am still entertained with Mountains Crossed Whiteriver bridge in Bethel; after this we soon had the prospect agreeably changed left the mountains & came to Randolph this is a fine township, I like it well, good land, not very uneven, near all framed houses and not the smallest.—I have noticed that people up here build larger than they do with us neatly painted and 2 stories high.—Next town we went through was Brookfield nothing to remark there Williamston to Moss's Tavern where we got a small repast for our horses; then mounted with an intention not to stop till we reached sister Ruths in Montpelier on Onion River the last town we went through was This is very good land.—We crossed the Bridge over Onion river about 7 o'clock P. M. here is a number of considerable houses two stories high one Brick house.—It rains quite fast

which makes it difficult ascending the slippery hills and one is. of the least of ascents however we arrived to Calebs about half an hour after sunset and were affectionately received—

1st day morning 6th mt 1st. We feel finely rested.—We shaved shifted our clothes and went to meeting which is held at Thomas Tabers N by E nearly from Cabbs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles the meeting was small by reason of showers (This town is tolerable level some handsome farms well watered and exceeding good; clear of rocks.—Some beech cherry Birch Rockmaple Ash Basewood Elm Hemlock Spruce & Firr.—Excellent good land; & will be a considerable delightful place when the stumps are gone Some quite pleasantries prospects especially where Barnabas Hammett lives.)

This afternoon we spent at Thomas Tabers; On the way home to Calebs dear sister Ruth opened her mind and told me some of her former exercises which were affecting to hear her relate the extremely painful and distressing seasons after her first setting out in a religious life.—2nd day of the mt and 2nd of the week; this forenoon we spent in religious conversation there being only we 2 at home viz Ruth & myself; She mournfully opened her mind and recited some of her most deep inward distressing seasons The fear of saying or doing something which might offend Him whom before she had so much disregarded & slighted; Many things would be suggested as duties by the imagination that she must acknowledge even every little thing which she apprehended she had done amiss; She was led on in such unparrelled strictness that it was hard or impossible to live in the way which she thought she should walk in; which made her life a life of almost constant exercise: And now says she feels often distressed and fearful that she is not weighty and careful enough in her conversation. It appears to me I never see any person so fearful of saying something wrong in conversation or extending or

saying a word amiss in telling anything she has heard related before.

3rd day of the week and 3 of the mt.

This morning I walked out with Father to Thomas Wests but not feeling fit for conversation I staid but little while left father and went to Josias Freeman's where I made a short visit and returned to Sister Ruth's where I enjoy myself well

4th day of the week and 4th of the mt

Last evening it thundered & lightened accompanied with the heaviest showers of rain I ever heard it came as tho it had been poured down with buckets

5th day of the week—Yesterday in the afternoon went with Thomas West & Brother Caleb rode out to Miles Washburns 4 or 5 miles we did our business staid a little while and return'd by the way of one Arther Dagget's who lives on a beautiful spot of land excellent good land no rocks not very uneven also where Nathaniel Davis lives north from the aforesaid Daggets perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile is quite a delightful situation & fine land and well watered The land here is much better watered than Sarratoga & the water moves with greater velocity and is clear and good to drink at Saratoga it is very.and unwholesome

6th day of the week—Yesterday we made two visits one to John Grays where we dined was pretty much over John Grays farm very good land somewhat broken too many hills to suit me Afternoon went to Barnabus Hammetts took tea walk'd over his farm which I like as well as any or the best I have seen here it is pretty level good for corn grain and grass clear of rocks and quite a pleasant place displaying an agreeable prospect.

7th day—We spent yesterday in visiting With Ruth we made a visit to Thomas Allens in the afternoon to Ebenezar Taber's where we took tea here were a large collection; too many unless there had been more religious ones

there is apt to be to much unprofitable conversation in such large collections I did not enjoy myself very well—I have made some observations of the customs & fashions of people in addressing each other the practice in many places of calling uncle and aunt I have observed it will be both ways the one cal'd uncle or aunt will perhaps be several years younger and none related: Also the nicknaming people is very customary almost every where it will be Beck Bets Nab Will Tom Benn Sam etc which sounds to me. and very foreign from the simplicity of the Gospel.—

This afternoon I made a visit to Lot Hathaways about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Calebs was over his farm it is a good situation very level lays to the rising of the sun pretty well watered and clear of rocks

1st day of the week looks likely for showers.—Afternoon we have been to meeting quite a collection many of other societies: here we took leave of a number of our old neighbours & expect to morrow morning to take our leave of Caleb and Ruth with an intention to go and see George in Saratoga—

2nd day of the week & 6th mt 9th took our leave of Brother Caleb and sister Ruth about 6 o'clock and rode 26 miles to James Hunts Tavern in Bolton have had excellent level road this morning. The first town we came through after we left Montpelier was Middlesex then forded Onion-river into Moretons passed on some miles to the next fording place which we passed without difficulty into Waterbury though the water was near up to the horses sides and runs pretty swift then through this town to the next fording-place in Bolton which was the widest of the three and the water runs pretty quick

Although our road has been level yet some of it by the side of onion river on the edge of a mountain looks frightful the road is narrow just wide enough for a cart or wagon to pass perhaps 30 feet from the water perpendicular I looked

down to the water which appeared frightful the water deep and black & a great distance it is built up with stones like a wall quite curious

We have seen some excellent good land but there are Mountains on each side of the river after a short space of level flats amazing high Whats call'd the hogs back is a ridge of mountains on the north side very unpleasant also on the other side is higher mountains still looks like a wilderness inhabited with wild beasts of prey we likewise rode in sight of that great Mountain cald Camels rump it is above all the rest & may be seen a great distance we never left it till some time next day—After our horses and refreshing ourselves we waded the 3rd and last time through this river—This is a tolerable tavern—We rode on through Richmond to Cornelius Hobbutts a kind friend in Hinesburgh where we rested till morning.—

After we left onion river we passed on a westerly or south-westerly course 6 or 7 miles to a fulling mill turned to the left hand southerly—We have had extremely bad road this last 7 miles mirey knee deep in some places in clay—I pityed the poor horses who had to go on foot all the way we could ride or walk as suited best yet feel quite tired more so perhaps by reason of a cold with the headache.

2rd day morning rested well last night and feel finely refreshed—very pleasant the most so we have had since we left home.—We set away about a $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7 o'clock rode about 2 miles southerly to a house 2 stories high then turned westerly perhaps one mile where are two roads one turns northerly the other south the latter of which we should have took but we turned to the right through clay a half a mile out of the way where we were informed of our mistake turned back vex'd and took the south road went on some distance in the woods to a sawmill where we turned southwesterly through a piece of exceeding bad mirey road it is terable indeed for some distance after this we had better road to

Nicholas Holmes's in Munceton which is about 4 or 5 miles from Cornelius Hobbuts I rode up to the door and begged some water they are steady friends This friend rode with us several miles till we came in sight of the great Lake Champlain we could see but little part of it This is a very level country to much so to be healthy The water is not very good unwholesome and not plenty but few springs and brooks. We afterwards rode up too houses and asked if they could give us a little cool water which they very readily did except at one house where we ask'd for water of a little girl she modestly answered "No" I smiled to myself and turn'd about—We next enquired for Vergennes where we intended to have put our horses to grass but only got oats Here is a little thicket of houses not inferior for size well painted a Court-house also well furnished with Taverns I counted 4 all near together the westernmost of which viz G Spenders we water'd as mentioned above Some good land excellent for wheat handsome meadows the Clover & Burdens-grass are in bloom which looks pleasant and makes it delightful riding.—

We are now at Bristols inn in Panton about 1 mile from Spencers in Vergennes here we put our horses to grass,—It wants 20 minutes of one have rode but about 16 miles this forenoon $\frac{1}{4}$ after one since 20 minutes before one I hived a swarm of bees for the Landlady she thank'd me We paid our reckoning and traveled on through Richmond to W Both in inn Bridport watered and mounted and rode ten and half miles to Thomas Rowlee's Tavern in Shoreham where we intend to respine till morning

The Landlord did tolerable the landlady is not very delicate She is a large fleshy woman

We had good housekeeping & extraordinary good lodging the best beds I ever slept in and its a reasonable Tavern—

I set the Landlords clock to going though it was but little work I thought he might have said he was obliged to me however he is welcome to it

We have had excellent road pleasant riding all as level as a garden good land, etc. We have rode but 36 miles since $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7 this morning

4th day half past 2 o'clock P. M. we rode 6 miles this morning to A Brewers in Onwell where we watered our horses from thence to Walter Durfey's in Benson who was with his wife formerly from Freetown father being acquainted with them had a mind to make them a short visit it being but little out of our way We let our horses eat an hour and then pas'd on for Whitehall to Simmons's inn within 40 rods of lake Champlain I had the curiosity to take a walk and se the Lake Here are a number of considerable Vessels I was told sometimes those of 30-40 & 50 tons We have had tolerable good road This morning but not so good as yesterday more up and down. This Simmons is a very civil hospitable man also his wife treated us with great respect We put our horses to grass dined and then he insisted upon giving our horses some oats which we accepted and then gave us the whole which after excuses we also accepted and acknowledged his generosity—

He appears to be a well disposed man and susceptible of good he took a very affectionate farewell of us We carried him a letter from his relatives who wrote to him to treat us well which he punctually fulfil'd.—

8 o'clock P. M. are now at John Lanls Tavern at Fort Ann in Westfield here is quite a compact town or village a number of famous houses etc. This is an excellent Inn, the landlord is all attention & affects the gentleman he waited upon us as though we had been his connexious; we were told he treats all so even children with the greatest respect he is a corpulent man weighs 250 have travelled in all 37 miles 18 of which were in York State very good road

5th day of the week eight o'clock A. M. have rode 10 miles this morning to where we now intend to breakfast fize Cooks Tavern in Kingsbury in sight of the North River

perhaps within $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile A genteel Tavern the most in fashion we have been at: The Landlord is a spruce young man, and the Landlady is very attentive.—

As we were riding this morning to the place a few miles back at a Public house, I heard the correction of I suppose a slave, (as there are a numbers along this road) executed by the mistress of the house the sobs and severe lashes (the effects of malice) really hurt my feelings I heard the strokes and sobs at a distance which awaked my attention to listen a little and make some observations, it appear'd to me the correction was in anger and to gratify an unsanctified temper. I saw a number of these poor creatures many of them do run away from their Masters. One smart fellow and crank he appeared to be was then making ready secretly to abscond we were told he hath a good master, but freedom & liberty are sweet to all.—The next Public house we stopt at was one Hodges in Fort-miller ten miles from Cooks, here we put our horses to grass 2 hours on account of showers, it has thundered abundance this afternoon—

This last ten miles by the side of North river was very level pleasant riding the farms divided into beautiful meadows pastures and gardens on the one hand all glowing with beauty in the heighth of their splendor and the river gently gliding with Rafts was delightful very different from what we were entertained with 14 days before nothing but tremendous mountains on every hand some log houses etc though loghouses are not to be despised for many of them are very comfortable good houses I lodged many nights in them and slept as sweetly as the King on his head of down After this we passed on 2 miles (good road) to Jakeways Ferry crossed pretty soon, after which we waited for it to hold up raining then mounted for Brother Georges which is 7 or 8 miles travelled on very good road and arrived there about or near sunset The above ferry is over N River We have rode in all 132 miles since 2nd day last from Sister

Ruths; from the best calculation we could make—Had good Inns civil treatment and an excellent good level road

6th day of the week and 13th of the mt This forenoon we rested—Afternoon made a visit to John Walkers a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from George's also another to David Shepherds and returned home—David Shepherd lives in a very delightful place not woodsy but beautiful farms lay to the S W—West and N W fine grass beautiful fields of Wheat some orchards delightful meadows etc—Orchards are very thrifty & growing they bear exceeding well—I was not well yesterday felt qualnish till night went to bed fell into a sleep a little while then wak'd very sick at my stomach which continued till towards morning or near day when I felt beter had a nap feel quite unwell this morning walked out and pick'd some strawberries in order to eat with milk my stomach not relishing anything else—

I have been thinking how much easier it is to talk of religion than what it is to live religious and had a circum-spect blameless life also whether we are not apt to express more about the great enjoyments of religious peace than what we really have or do experience I am afraid it is the case with many up and down thereby deceiving themselves.—It also makes me feel sorrowful to hear people talk a great deal about those important matters in a light unconscious careless manner as though they did not feel the weight of the subject of their discourse

15th of the mt & 1st of the week we went to meeting 2 miles from Georges South A considerable larger meeting—From meeting we went to Sylvanus Dillinghams where I staid all night in a loghouse but a good comfortable one & had an agreeable visit.—Towards evening I stopt over to his fathers (perhaps 40 or 50 rods) and made a short visit

2nd day of the week I went to breakfast at Sylvanus's fathers staid a while & returned back when I met with Ephrame Otis a virtuous young man staid a while with him,

then went to Thomas Shepherds east from friends meeting house perhaps 30 rods not much out of my way to Georges; here I agreeably spent a few hours dined and then took my horse in order to go and see the far fam'd Springs where Isaac Walker now resides within 20 or 30 rods of the spring perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east from the road—It was dug like a well about 7 feet deep built up with brick arching; toward the top brought to a small circumference a little more than a foot diameter in the centre of a building like a Piazza seattee quite conveniently, also a showering house nearby—It frequently boils up as though it was inflated at the bottom which people there call the best for use; I drank several times of this water it differs in taste from common water relishing like lively beer hath quite a smart taste but after drinking it I perceived a taste in my mouth disagreeable and nauseous yet it hath not an unpleasant relish whiles drinking. But it went exceedingly against my stomach like seasickness; I drank a little several times, sets well, I think I feel beter at my stomach since.

There are many conjectures of the causes of the remarkable taste & qualities or virtue of this strange Phenomanon: Those of the most Learning, Knowledge, Skill and Penetration, cannot come to anything certain from the investigations; They do and may guess all their days and perhaps be none the wiser.—It smells a little brackish some people think, but I cannot quite compare it to that its smell is more like old nasty pewter.—It hath a little of. cast Very pure and cold.—

I staid here an hour or more then went home where I enjoy myself well—

REMARKS.

This country is level enough much more so than Montpelior, yet the land is not so strong will fail sooner but it is better for wheat but not for grass It produces White oak,

Black-oak, Walnut, Chestnut, Rockmaple, White pine etc it abounds with white clover Extraordinary for Orchards; Beautifull Strawberrying they are so large and plenty, we were frequently treated with them

3rd day this day we took a turn 3 or 4 miles to Jethro Bennetts where we dined then to James Randals which is near Saratoga Lake took tea and a little before sunset returned home to George's which is 5 miles.—

4th day Went to Monthly meeting which held till half after four. A large monthly meeting, made up of many sober plain looking Friends well concern'd for the cause of Truth; Abundance of business which was conducted in condescension and concern. We dined at Abraham Dewels not far from the meeting-house about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; staid a little time and then stept into Ephraim Otis staid a few minutes when Father & George cal'd me to go with them to Thomas Wilber's who is a pleasant agreeable friend we made a little visit here and then to the aforesaid Springs drank some of the water from thence home to Brother George's—

5th day of the week and 19th of 6th mt We have been from home four weeks and 3 days rode 380 miles, and made near all our visits, intend next to cousin Thomas Smith's at White Creek in Cambridge.—After breakfast we took our leave of Nancy and with George rode on to Isaac Leggett's who was not at home neither have I seen him which is a disappointment staid a while with his wife who is a pleasant friend; Then to the ferry viz Wrights, 5 miles from George's; here he took an affectionate leave of us returned home and we on our way to Elijah Brownells in Easton 5 miles from the ferry, where we dined, I stept over to Zebulon Hoxie's and staid perhaps an hour then back took upon our horses with an intention to reach the aforesaid Thomas Smith's in Cambridge which is 13 miles a very up and down road near all the way; The aforesaid E. Brownell is a very kind and obliging man he took up his horse and rode with us half the

way on more to T. Smith's lest we should miss our road which emulates the description of a Neighbour—6th day of the week this forenoon we rested, afternoon went to make cousin Ruth Wood a visit she not being at home staid but little while & then to John Barkers who lives on a high hill or mountain a delightful lookout—We have made quite an agreeable visit, staid till near night and then to cousin Eliashib Smith's where we tarried all night.—

7th day of the week and 21st of the mt Feel pretty well this morning I enjoy my health now better than I have for a long time We started from E. Smiths about 7 o'clock persevering in our old exercise of riding; We rode along by white creek a number of miles pleasant riding good road and nice farms; excellent good land at W creek but I do not admire the lying or situation of it, it lays so much like between two mountains resembling a Valley. We——our horses at Erastus E. Blins Inn in Pownal by the side of Hoosick river; The youngster who gave attendance is a brisk little fellow flourishing about with his handkerchief some ways out of his pocket, sometimes he would sing then dance a little; thus he spent his precious time thoughtless of Futurity; We let our horses eat an hour and then passed on through Williamstown, this is a pretty place two large brick Colleges 300 Students a number of elegant dwelling-houses neatly painted two 3 stories high; I am pretty certain this is call'd old Hoosick an Indian name. We travelled on still by the side of this river to Ebenezer Allens in Adams which was 16 or 18 miles ride in all 30 or more miles had good road pleasant riding exceeding level between the topping Mountains; beautiful Flats each side of the River (which we forded once) the Meadows Fields Orchards and gardens made it delightful

1st day of the week and 22nd of the mt. Showery last night which wet us considerably, still rainy this morning We took up our horses after breecast and went Isaac Killays

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile from E Allens by the Meeting house, went to meeting after which returned back to the aforesaid Killey's, where we heard from home (which was the second time) and to our joy that all were well.—

Also the death of Joshua Shove who died the 13th of this mt likewise the terrible Hurricane in Bridgewater Taunton and the adjacent towns accompanied with Thunder & hail which cut down the rye at a terrible rate also a great many Trees which we beheld as we rode along In this meeting I heard the first appearance of one Wanton Aldridge a young man of a very sober life About three o'clock we had our horses and passed on our journey 18 or 19 miles to Bisby's Inn in Cummington—We have had uneven road this afternoon, the first we had to encounter was near one mile from the foot to the top its call'd Staffords bill which introduced us to the Green Mountains it is not as bad crossing this mountain as I expected sometimes a little steepish but not worse than we have had—

One little curiosity I forgot to mention in its proper place; about 1 or 2 miles this side of Erastus C. Blins in Pownal I espied the most beautiful boiling spring of water I ever beheld; its in the centre of the cart-rut boiling up every lively which was diverting to behold more so its being on a very level spot at the foot of a mountain perfectly dry and hard all round, it looking so pure and good I had the curiosity to dismount my horse and drink of the water which is exceeding good and cold as cold as water out of a well—I have observed abundance of little Rills gliding down the Mountains and many out of the sides of them, which looks beautiful especially when very dry, I have drank at them abundance of times .

2nd day we were rising early this morning took up our horses paid our reckoning and rode 7 miles to Doct Burges's in Goshen here we were courteously treated, the doctor is exercised with the gravel but is not ignorant of its conse-

quences, a thoughtful man living up in a good measure I believe to the manifestations of Truth; his wife (who is mostly confined to her bed) is a well inclined woman, three of their children have been Divinely visited may they persevere in well doing, & not forget the Visitation; I have enjoyed myself whatever the reason was, peculiarly well, better than what was usual, after taking breakfast perhaps an hour we took leave of them, and pursued our journey homewards.—

The five first miles of this morning were very unpleasant up hill and down the other two were much the reverse after ascending a mountain or hill we had a beautiful prospect for many miles round; large houses handsome farms with Cattle grazing We passed through Williamsburgh nothing to remark there North Hamton a large town as big as Bedford some very good houses There the Governor Caleb Strong resides I observed at the first entering of this Town ripe Cherries which looked good it was the 23rd of 6th mt—early for ripe cherries.

We rode three miles over the flats between the town and River very level indeed beautiful to behold but whether the land is too rich or not the grass corn & grain did not look very well, we crossed the Ferry pretty soon had another gate to pass which was tended like the other walked up to the Tavern which is within a few rods of the river kept by L. Warner in Hadley 50 miles above Hartford and 50 below Berrets ferry where we crossed when going to Onion River—have rode 15 miles since we left Doct Burges's in Goshen and 22 since morning; after oating our horses and refreshing ourselves with what our little store afforded we journeyed on 14 miles to Dunbars Inn in Belchertown here we let our horses to grass an hour and rested ourselves—This is a great Tavern abundance of people stop here especially teamers they were civil to us, we have seen a great many of them since we have been on

the road, particularly in York States From this Inn we rode pleasantly along to Quintens Tavern in Ware 7 miles from the last, intending to cease from our toil till morning; We have rode 43 miles from where we lodged last night and 36 of it excellent good road—It hath become very natural to put up at Public houses which may seem strange to some who entertain capricious notions of them we have not met with anything which hath caused a disagreeable jealousy at any one we have been at since we came from home but all the Inn keepers are very courteous & civil

3rd day morning this is a pretty good Inn and the Inn-keeper quite generous he offered each of us a glass of bitters one of which we accepted the first time we have had bitters offered us by our hosts—

Half past 7 have rode 9 miles this morning to where we now are at Richardsons Inn in Brookfield a good cheap Tavern Took breakfast & had 9 quarts of oats for our horses for—had fine road this morning excepting a little hilly—It wants a quarter of one P. M. are now at Hobarts Tavern in Leicester our horses to grass & took a little refreshment ourselves, have rode 15 miles a beautiful road & good land came through Spencer—

After our horses had eat an hour & rested ourselves we passed on good road till we came in sight of Worcester left it to the Northward and then into Grafton to Luke Drury's 12 miles from the last Inn, where we made up our Circle which is by calculation 476 miles. After our horses had eat a little grain and we drank some beer we passed on 6 miles to Nelsons Tavern in Upton delivered up our horses took supper and retired to bed pretty weary having rode in the hot sun 40 or 42 miles, this, is the second or third time we delivered our horses and did not go with them to see the.....but always went to take them up which some may think whimsical but we chose to know how our horses

fared who had to carry us except when we went on foot which I did abundance, wore out the soles of my shoes going up and down the mountains—

4th day of the week this morning we intended to cousin a little rode 7 miles to Luke Killey's in Milford who was not at home but his wife gave us breakfast which was what we wanted.—Then passed on our old track through Wrentham then Norton to Jacob Bolkeoms Inn where as usual we respined an hour then on for Taunton when a few miles before we came to the town we see the terrible effects of the above said Hurricane which tore up a great number of Appletrees and cut down the rye terribly indeed ruined it entirely no one can conceive or form an idea how it looks but those who are acquainted with the effects of such storms— We passed only through the suburbs of the town of Taunton when we turned for Edward Shores in Berkley where we arrived about sunset have travelled upwards of 40 miles perhaps 44 or 45

5th day 26th of the week & 26th of the month Intends home this forenoon which is 14 miles, arrived at Fathers about one o'clock and to our great joy found all Well, and glad to be at home in this level Town of New Bedford—

We have been from home 4 weeks and 3 day, rode in all 591 miles

It is from here to Montpelior	248 miles
and from there to Saratoga	132 miles
And from Saratoga home	211 miles
from the best information & calculation	591

The Quarterly meeting at Saratoga is on the fourth day before the third first day in second fifth eighth and eleventh months

THE NAMES OF THE INNKEEPERS.

Towns	Innkeepers
Taunton	Deens Inn
Norton	Jacob Bolcom
	Elisha Killey
Grafton	Luke Drury
Hubbardston	Gay
Fitzwilliam	Brighan
Keen	Chase
	Reynolds
Willaimstown	Moss

FROM MONTPELIER TO SARATOGA.

Bolton	James Hunt
Vergennes	Spencer
Panton	Bristoll
Bidport	W Both
Shorham	Thomas Rowbee
Orwell	
Whitehall	Simmons
Fort Ann in Westfield	John Lamb
Kingsbury	Cook
Fort Miller	Hodge

FROM SARATOGA TO NEW BEDFORD.

Pownal	Erastus E. Blin
Cummington	Bisby
Hadley	L Warner
Belchertown	Dunbar
Ware	Quinten
Brookfield	Richardson
Leicester	Hobart
Upton	Nelson

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MONTPELIER, VERMONT

November 26, 1920.

Sec. Old Dartmouth Historical Society,
New Bedford, Mass.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of the type-written copy of the diary kept by the resident of New Bedford when he and his father in 1800 visited Vermont.

The "brother Caleb" and "sister Ruth" at whose home in Montpelier they staid some time, were my great-great-grandparents, Caleb and Ruth (Davis) Bennett, and I am anxious to learn if you know who it was that kept this diary, and where it was found.

Miss Flora Spare of New Bedford, a relative of mine, told me some time ago of the discovery of this diary, and I am quite certain she wrote me that the author was thought to be a Bennett, and a brother of Caleb.

I doubt this very much. He tells of long conversations with "sister Ruth" and "dear sister Ruth" and says but little of "brother Caleb."

Caleb Bennett was not a very ardent Quaker, nor were many of his brothers, although his father and mother were. Ruth his wife was a very devout Quaker, as were *all* of her people.

Bennett's youngest brother Edward was not the author, as he was far from being a religious man, and the author was pious beyond all account.

Bennett had three other brothers, Benjamin, Jacob and Eben, who would have been of the right age, and their father Edward was then sixty-one. Now Ruth had brothers, William, Abraham, Timothy, John Russell, Humphrey, James and George, all of whom would have been of the right age, and their father, Nicholas, was sixty-eight. This is rather old to ride horseback to Vermont and New York, and

Edward Bennett's age (sixty-one) was more suited to this, but I do not believe it was a Bennett. The author speaks of their visiting "brother George" in New York. He does not mention the town, but Ruth Davis had a brother George, 36 years of age in 1800, who lived at Nine Partners, N. Y., and Caleb Bennett never had a brother George. This to my mind settles the fact that a brother of Ruth Davis kept the diary, and it must have been *her* father who came with the author, even if he was 68 years old.

My great-great-grandfather Kent drove a gig alone from Rehoboth, Mass. to Calais, Vt. to see his son when he (the father) was 91 years old! This was, of course, extraordinary, and I believe it was John Russell Davis who kept the diary. He was born Sept. 9, 1775, and was the only one of the sons who became a Quaker preacher. Certainly the author of this manuscript, if not already a preacher was well on the road, as religion filled his waking thoughts and dominated all his acts.

I would appreciate learning what you know about it, and what your opinion of the matter is.

Another thing I would like to ask. Of course I understand the original manuscript is the property of your Society, and being so, not a word of it would we ever publish under any consideration without your consent. The diary has nothing to say, however, about New Bedford, and deals wholly with the trip through northern New England and New York. Doing so I know it would be of interest to the members of the Vermont Historical Society, and to others, and I am asking you if we could have your permission to publish it in our next Proceedings, explaining, of course, where the diary is owned, and through whose courtesy it was published.

We will abide by your decision in the matter.

Yours very respectfully,

DORMAN B. E. KENT,

OLD DARTMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Nov. 29, 1920.

MY DEAR MR. KENT:

Your interesting letter of the 26th was duly received and noted. I regret that at writing I am unable to give any information as to where we or rather from whom we obtained the manuscript but I will endeavor to get what information I can and will advise you later. Your Society can publish it if they desire and if they do we would like two or three copies.

Yours very truly,

FRANK WOOD,

Curator.

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Reminiscences

of

Jonathan Elkins

From a manuscript in the possession
of the

Vermont Historical Society

REMINISCENCES OF JONATHAN ELKINS

In the year 1774, Genl. Jacob Bailey of Newbury, Mass. who was the most noted man in this country at that time, had been applied to by some of the Proprietors of Peacham, who lived in Hadley, Massachusetts, to undertake a settlement of Peacham, and this year he sent his son Josua who had learnt the surveyors' art, with a number of men, to survey a tract in Peacham, and bring back tidings of the Country, and as Peacham was west of Barnet, they ascertained the east line of Barnet, and then begun their survey, at or near the south west corner of Barnet & the north west corner of Ryegate, and surveyed what they called the square, of about three miles square west of Barnet, and on their return, they reported a fine tract of land, lying on which a number of lots was picked by the surveyors & the men.

My father, who then lived in Haverhill, N. H., just opposit Newbury, Vt., hard of the goodly land, and with some others, went to it in Sept. the same year. he was so pleased with it he pitched him a lot, and when he got home put his farm on sail emediatly.

He soon sold his place (on yearly payments for several years payable in grain &c. before some of his notes became due 1 lb. of Corn would pay 20 or 30 Dollars of his note), and then made preparation, to go to Peacham in the Spring.

in May 1775 my Farther, my self in my 14th year, with 2 hired men, set out for Peacham. no road, nothing but a spotted line with know and then a bush, cut 20 miles from the settlement in Newbury. my Farther led his horse loded with Provisions. we drove a yoak of oxen and a cow (that was expected to calve within the month and when we got on to the ground we found on the lot adjoining the one my Farther had pitched, Robert Cour [?] in a small

camp, whair we pitched till we bilt a log house and bound [?] it with bark.

thair was Dr. John Skeels, Coll. Frey Bailey, John Sanborn, and some others that come on that spring, and a number more through the sumer. that sumer my Farther clared of a number of acres & sowed six or 8 acres with winter wheat, and he hyered [?] 10 acres, to be clared of for [?] to be sowad with oats the next year.

in the fall we all retreated to Haverhill, N. H. the next spring, in March 1776, part of Butler's [?] Rigmen was going through the woods to St. Johns, on their way through Peacham, my Farther thought it a good time to go on with the first company to Peacham and prepare for making shugar, and I with him. he took his old pung with his Provisions & Blankets & Snowshoes. started with the first Company.

the year before, several Scotch Famerlys had got on to Ryegate, viz. Genl. Whitlaw, Coll. Harvey, John Henderson, John Gray & several others not recolected, and thay had kept a sled road as far as thair, and the Solders had slays to carry thair packs as far as thair. my Farther had a boy that cam with us, to take his horse back. he gave me for a pack 3 pecks of meal, my Blanket & Snowshoes. he took his pack, and went on with the Pitch in frunt. my Pack was so heavy I was not able to keep up with him, and had to linger behind amoung the Solders, and I saw no more of him till the next day when we got through to Frey Baileys house in Peacham. I was verry much bet out, for my load was two heavy.

the next day my Farther & my self Came to our house, which was a mile from whare the track that the Solders past to the west of us. my Farther and my self went emeadatly about making troughs for shugring, and in 8 or ten days we had got prepared for taping our trees. my Farther got 1 or 2 kittles halled from Ryegate on hand sleds, and he went home to Haverhill and left me, for a few days to take care

of the sap. we made consedrabable shuger, and after the snow went of several people returned to their farmes as they called them.

[Nine lines crossed out.]

In May 1776 Genll. Bailey who was the only man that was trusted with the management in this part of the Cuntrey Respecting the war, had sent on men to cut a Road through to Missisque bay, so that troops and stores could be got through to our army in Canada, which had delaid my Farther from moving his Famerly till the road had got made to Peacham. in July the road was so forward that waggons had come on as far as Peacham, and then my Farther went for his famerly, and got them on, and the road was Progressing on towards Canada, and we were all in Good Spirits. but all at once, our joy was turned into mourning. Sum disarters that had made their escape from the British had arived bringing the molancolly news that the Brittish had drove our army from Quebeck and that our army was retreating out of Canada. it was soon made certen, that was the Case.

All the men on the road retreated. What to do we knew not. thair was no other famerly in Town, and the expectation was that the Indins would be emeadatly uppon us, and know other alternative but to retreat with the rest, and we all retreated to Newbury, Vt., and the whole cuntrey took the allarm, and in a few days thair was at work 3 or 4 hundred men a fortifying the oxbow, with breast works and block houses sufisint for 1 or 2 thousand men to man. Scouts was sent out in all directions to larn if any enemy was approaching. the Indins that was in the habet of visiting the place all flocked in, to know if they ware in Danger, for they took the alarm also.

Genll. Bailey wrote Emeadatly to Washington for advise, at the time, sugesting to Washington to treet the Indins with all Kindness posable, which was approved by Wash-

ington, and it was recomended to the people in the back settlements, and finding the Indins all appearing friendly, and our scouts not discovering any signs of the enemy, the people begun moving back to there homes.

my Farther had no home but Peacham, and he had nothing to suport his Famerly upon except what he had growing in Peacham. [It] was then concluded to move back, which we did in Ocetr.

part of a company had bin up before, and kept gard while reeping his grain, and my Farthers house was the out post during the war. the Indins made it thair home, all our scouts stoped thair. in fact it was a place of randevews, for scouts, Indins and Desarters.

the friendship showed to the Indins brought numbers of thair Cheafs in, to larn if it was true what they heard of our kindness. Gill the Cheff of the St Frances tribe came to our house and stayed nearly a week. we treted him with all the hospatality posable. he could speak but few words of English. I understood many words of the Indin dialect, and between us we could make each other under stand, so that he appeared to be Quite happy. the Cheaffs from the Cagnawagab tribe came here also, and every friendship was showed that was possable for us to do, and in the course of the war I became so much aquanted with them, that I under stood thair Langage so well, they would apply to me for my assistance to settle difficultys between each other, in which I was verry sucesful, and by my under standing so much of thair language when strangers of them met thay would converse about the war, and in some instances, have been able to convince them of errors thay had inbibed so that thair friendship appeared to be secuard, and I believe was the case.

In 1777 Burgoyne's arney went up the lake and drove all before them, and we ware in Continual fear. the De-

sarters from Canada coming in continually, our scouts were passing, and frequently in ?

On there return, when Burgoyne had got to Stillwater, one half the men from each town was called for. Altho we was an out post and had but 6 or 8 men in Town we sent 2, viz. James Bailey & Moses Chamberlin, for we feared if Burgoin could not be stoped, we should all be ruined.

in the year 1778 the Indins become more numerous and friendly, would come in with thair furs and sell them. They have agreed with me to take thair furs for 2 or 3 weeks till I could go to Boston or els where and them and git the money for them, for we had no money here that they would take (and I always was punctual to meet any engagements which gave them more confidence) but thair was nothing in particular that took place here this year. we all felt in hope that the warre would end soon. Coll. Thomas Johnson had engaged the Proprietors to build Mills in Peacham, and came on this year and put up a saw mill fraim and nearly completed the year and expected to finish booth with the next year.

In 1779 Genll. Washington found it nessery that something must be don to keep the enemy from sending thair force which thay had in Canada up the lakes into the State of New York, and Genll. Hazen had lost a grait part of his Rigmnt at the battle of Monmouth or White Plains, it was nessery that the ridgment should be sent back into the cuntrey, to recruit [?] in men, and as his regiment was rased in Canada and he had lived some years thair and had a french wife & many of his officers were french, by sending him to the north, under the pretence of completing the road that had been begun by Bailey, with the Pretence, that an arney was Preparing to go through on it to retake Canada, and his officers would many of them vissit thair frends, the French, and would ascertain thair feelings and secure thair friendship, which was the case.

In June 1779 Coll. Moses Hazen came on to Peacham with about 150 of his men and encamped near our house. the remainder of his regiment was kept at Haverhill, N. H., and they begun cutting the road, bulding bridges, &c. when thay had got 6 miles above Elkins house thay bult a Log house with port holes which was called the first block house, and the 2d was bult in Walden 12 miles above Elkins, that was bult for to be a more servicable one, a large log house 20 by 40 feet, with a stone chimley in the midle, and the beams run over all around the house about 6 feet and covered with hewed timbers, and the hewed timbers on the outer side of this House was carried up about 6 feet higher with port holes for small armes, and about 3 or 4 rods from the house thare was placed the tops and limbs of trees 8 or 10 feet high and sharpened to a point, except a narrow way to pass in, and thare was brush sharpened [?] in the same way to fill up the road if nessery, and the trees was all fell for some distance from the block house, &c.

6 or 8 miles above thair an other house was bult similar to the first.

in Greensbouro the roade was continued on to Hazens noch (so called) in the corner of Westfield & Montgomery.

Coll. Hazens troops was poorly clad, many of the soldiers had no shoes, and they complaned bitterly, and the flyes was very bad. Hazen himself would strip of his shoues and stockens, and go bare leggd & bare footed to encorage his men that complained. I saw him on his return to my Farthers, with his leggs all as blodey as if he had washed them in blood, and his hands and face the same with the blod that had been taken by the flies from him,—and his soldiers would say that nothing would kill him.

in Octr. Hazen retretd to the south. a company of the Malitia came on from New hampshire and kept the fort that was bult 12 miles above Peacham till the last of winter, and then thay retired back and my farthers house became the outpost.

May 1780, a company came on to Peacham, commanded by Capt. Stone from N. H. and bult a picket around James Baileys house, 1 mile south of my Farthers, and kept a picket at my Farthers house, and Capt. Stone wanted me to list, as I was aquanted with the cuntrey, as a Pilate for his scouts, which I did, and was scouting through the summer & fall. Sometime in Novr. he retretd from here, and we were left to guard our selves. No soldiers was left here.

In March Coll. T. Johnson undertook to hall his Mill Stones, which he had redey at Newbury to Peacham. he came on with 2 teams. On the 7th of March, 1781, he got to our house and put up for the nite, and about 1 oclock the next morning we ware alarmed by the enemy around the house and some of them had got into the house, and told us we were all prisners.

We ware not to leve the house on no conditions as thair ware 500 Indins around the house on thair way to Newbury to distroy that place. Col. Johnson had brought a berril of rum on his team for my Farther and it was standing on the flore, and when thay discovered it thay pretended to be graightly allarmed saing that must be secured emeadatly, asking if we had no Celler. thay were told we had a small one under the floor. thay said it must be buried thair emeadately, for if the Indins should asassertain thair was rum in the house thay would Butcher every one in the house to git the rum, should any one oppose them. sevral of the enemy my Farther had been aquanted with, and thay professed grait friendship for the famerly, and colleeting what emty Bottles that could be found and filling them with rum, thay assisted my Farther in diging a hole in the bottom of his seller and berrying his berril of rum, Charging the famerly not to go out doars if thay wished not to be killed, as the Indins had strict orders not to go into any house whair the enhabatants kept within thair house.

Coll. Johnson, Jacob Page, myself and oldest Brother were kept in the other room. Others of the enemy, hurring us to make redy as fast as posible, taking what provisions they wished, and putting on our snow shoes, we were ushered out of Doras with all speed. after we had traveled a bout 3 miles on the Hazen road north, thay set up an Inding yell, and was answered a head by a number of others. the party that took us was all Dressed in the Indin dress, Blanket coats, legins & pointed snow shoes. we soon came to the remainder of thair company, and thay were soon redy to march, & by the time it was lite so that we could see, we had got about 10 miles, and thay made a short halt, and I missed my Brother Moses, which I feared thay had killed. I was afraid to ask. I had been kept next to the formost man, but whin we stoped to take some food I got near to Coll. Johnson. I asked him if he knew what had become of my Brother. he said that he had gone back, which releved me much.

by this time we had ascertained thair was no arney, nothing but a scout, but thair was no possable way of escape. the snow was 4 feet deep. So we must make the best of it.

Coll. Johnson was verry sevear upon the Capt., whos name was Amaziah Prichet from Conneticut; of a free open Conversation. Johnson would accuse him of a mean Cowardly Caractor, or he would not Crall into peoples houses and capter them while a sleep. he recd. those rebukes with great plesentness. on our journey Johnson would say to him, what advantage is it to take such boys as I was from thair Parants who was dependent on ther Children for assistance, when thay lived so far from mill and the Convenes of Life. he would reply he said he new it was enhuman, but he must obay his orders. but he would say, it shall never be said of me, while I have it in my power, that I shall ever abuse a prisenor, or engage any thing to any one that is not in my power to perform.

we was six days before we arrived at St. Johns. when we came in sight of the fort, Prichard made a halt. taking me a one side, now, said he, you must decide wheather I return you a volunteer for the King or I must send you to prison. I wished him to explain himself. why, said he, I shall return you as a volunteer in my company. You must list and take an oath to be true to the King. Yes, that is my duty to have you due. that I cant due, Sir. if you are willing to return me a volunteer I am willing that you may call me what you pleas, if it will save me from prison, but I shall not sine my name to any paper, nither shal I take an oath to be true to the King.

well, says he, I have ben the cause of taking you from home in a mean Clandistine way. I will return you a volunteer, and I now expect to have orders in June to go into the Cuntrey a gain and should you wish I will take you as one of my men. I thanked him for his good will. we marched on. I went home with one of the men that had taken me, John Cross, who had a wife and Dafter living about a mile below the fort, where I was kindly treted for several weeks.

Johnson was kept at the fort upon parole as I understood, and Page was sent to Montral and empisoned. 2 of the men that was in the party that took me I was aquanted with, John Gibson and Abner Barlow, boath hunters. Barlow was a solder in Maj. Whitcoms Core of rangers (so called) in the fall of 1780. thay ware boath out a Hunting Beavour, and ware boath taken by the Indins and carried to Montral and emprisoned. thay had the offer of listing out of jail into Prichards company, which thay did, thinking thay should have an oportunity to make thair escape sometime in the spring or summer. Prichard took them with him on the scout when I was taken, for Pilots as he said, but thay ware boath wached on the way while I was with them, and was not allowed to stand centrey.

While at St. Johns I had some opportunity with them. they said that they should leave as soon as the snow was off, and thought it possible we could all escape to gether, which we agreed to do. after the snow began to start it went quick. we did not wish to be seen to gether often, but we would meet by appointments after dark, as I lived a mile from the Gard house where they lived. they generally met me near where I lived. the last meeting we had to gather on the subject we agreed on the day. it was to be on a Sunday, as that was a holiday in Canada.

Some few days before the time appointed the watter had got into the cellar of Cross's house where they had a few Bushels of Potatoes. Crosses wife wished me to go into the cellar, and try to save their Potatoes, which I undertook to do, and went into the cellar and picked up the potatoes where the water was nearly 2 feet deep, and I took a violent cold, and I had a fever and it was thought I should not live. When the day came that we had agreed on, Gipson and Barlow came to Crosses where I was sick, lying on the floor in one corner of the room. it was a little french house, with but one room in it. Crosses bed stood in the opposite corner.

a Corporal Magee came in first and was conversing with Cross, telling him that he was a going to Montreal to see a friend he had there, and had got a pass for that purpose, and pulled it out of his pocket and showed it to Cross as they were sitting on the bed side opposite to me, and while they set there Barlow came in, but he said but little. directly Gipson came staggering a long pretending to be drunk, and had a stick [?] on his back with 4 peases of pork of 4 lbs. each, saying he was a going down the river to Mathew Cheshers [?] who kept a grog shop, to sell his pork to get rum, as he ment to have a high day. he pulled out of his pocket a flask with about a pint of rum in it, and handed it all round to drink, and came to me to have me drink, and when stupefied down to me winked his eye so that I might remember the agreement. then I felt

bad. he stagered around the house, picked up some clothing he had thair and said he should lose all his cloathes and he would sell them. I had a blanket over me that belonged to him. he pulled it of from me, and said that was his Blanket, and said he should loose that also, for I should die, and no matter how soon, as I was a rebel. [He] took up his meat & said he would sell his Blanket for eggs, and his meat for rum, and he should have a good time, and of he stagered.

after he was gone M'Gee said that Gipson was a strange man, for when he could git Liquer he would always say swaring he would run away, that he would not stay whare he could not git rum. I think it would be well enough, said he, to have him Watched, as he is now in liquer and has got his blanket and meat, he may take it into his hed, to make the attempt. if you will let me take your gun (I will put of going to Montral til to morrow, as my pass is for 3 days, I shall have time enough if I stay till to morrow), I will go down the river and watch him.

Cross was pleased, handed McGee his gun, powder horn, bullet pouch, with his hooks and lines, and said it was a good thought, and Magee started after Gipson. thay went down the river about a mile whare 4 others joined them. thay went to a french man, telling him thay wanted to hire his cano to cross the river. to there [?] men that was making a raft that was bulding on the other side of the river. he let them have it. thay crossed the river about a mile below the raft, and called on another frenchman and said thay belonged to the raft and wished to purchis sum Bred and thay would give him an order on a store in the rocky [?] so called. he sold them 6 large loaves. thay set out to go to thair raft, and took to the woods, and the 6th day after, all six was at my Farthers in Peacham, giving my Parants the news of my sickness, and if I got well I should be at home in the corse of the summer.

as Barlow had not come, but was waiting for me, to come with me, if I got well.

I was very sick for 2 or 3 weeks, and having no Doctr. nor medason to take, was almost dried up. it was more than 2 weeks before any thing passed my Bowels. after I got so that I could crall on all fores to the dore I could not set up, as it would make me dissey & all dark. it was sevrall days after I could crall out dores, and I would git hold of the fence that came to the house. I would hall myself up by the rails a stick at a time till I got up strait, and it was with defacalty I could git myself down a gain, to crall into the house. all the nursing I had was Crosses guarl about 8 years old. She would pick straberry leaves and steep them and set them on the flour, by whare I Lye, for my drink. as for food, I eat but very little.

in abought 3 weeks I begun to git better and begun to gain strength. I was taken sick the fore part of may, and some time the last of June Capt. Prichard came from Quebec, with orders to take 12 men and go 20 miles east of Lake Champlain, and then oppen his orders. Barlow came to me and told the news that the Capt. has selected his men, and that he was one, and to go on a second scout and return he could not, and to go & leve me and not return to help me make my escape, he could not think of.

I asked him if Prichard enquired for me. he said that he had, and he enformed him you had been sick, but you had got almost well again. but did he say any thing about my going. he said no. well, you must put him in mind of his engagement to me, that when he had orders to go into the cuntrey, if I wished he would take me with him, and I think if I can git into the woods on my way home, you and I can so manage that we can leve them when we wish. but, sais he, I am afraid to mention it to him for fear that he will mistrust our plan. You must mention it, that is all the hope thair is left us, for should you go and leve him and return to

your company, thay may take you for a deserter from your own company, or you may be taken as a spie from the British, and you will have no one to be a witness in your favour, so thare is no other way left.

he went cmeadatly, and found Prichard alone, and enformed him that I expected (he Prichard) would have bin as good as he promised me, to take me with him. go and tell him to come and see me. Barlow enformed me quickly, and I went to see him.

he enquired about my helth, and asked if I thought I was able to go with him. I told him I was. well sd. he, you shall go. I have selected my men but I will dismis one and take you. we are to start to morow, be redy. I returned with a merry hart, and found Barlow a waiting my return. the news I brought was plesent to him also. we then felt shoure of making our escape.

the next day we started in a Batto with the stores for the voige. we went up the lake to the narrows between the 2 herows on Lake Champlain, and thair eared our Batto and stores something like 10 or 12 Rods a cross, if I recolect right.

we encamped thair for the nite. in the Morning after eating breakfast, Capt Prichard took his orders out of his Pocket, being sealed. on the out side was this subscription. Capt. Prichard you will take 12 men and go 20 miles east of lake Champlain, and then oppen theas Orders. the Capt. says to his men, if you think as I Due, and will not name whare I opened them, it may save us many miles travel and we are beyond all our outr parts, and it cant be of any harm to any one, and I wish to know what thay contain. so said all his men, and he broak the seal and red his order before us all, which was, to go on to Connecticut River some whare between Haverhill and Northumberland, and take some entilegent man that would be the most likely to know about the armye that is rasing and is expected to come into Canada,

and bring him here, which was the substance of his orders then.

we all made up ower packs, to be redey when we crossed the lake to march. it was concluded by some of his most trusty men & himself to go to Lanchester, and take a Coll. Whipple that lived in Lancaster, N. H. we put onr packs into the Batow and the last man that shoved of the boat gave holo, and was answered from the other side of the Island. he Jumped out of the boat and run up the bank, and thair was a Battow full of British solders.

the Capt. said that he should be ruined [?] for breaking his orders. we all relanded. a Left. and 12 British solders. the Capt. & Left. conversed [?] to geather for some time and Prichard called some of his most trusty men and then Barlow was caled by the Capt. and conversed with, and then he came and told me we wair rewned, for, sais he, Benjamin Patterson from Pearmont, N. H., had arived, bringing the news, that Gibson had arived thare bringing the news that Barlow and Elkins ware to run a way the first opportunity, and that we ware sent for to be taken back.

Pritchett and his men ware by them selves in close conversation. soon Prichard came to us saing he was in a strait, for he knew not what to do for his orders being broak, and his men refusing to go on unless they had a Pailate that was better acquainted then any of them ware with the cuntrey. now, says Pritchett, if one of you will go with me and will return with me I will engage to you boath, that I will be your friends at all times, and what ever you shall ask of me it shall be granted, if it be in my power; and I wil leve you to consult for a few moments.

we saw no other way but to comply with his request and that Barlow should go, and that Pritchard should give his word to the officers that I should not be confined, but have my liberty as I had done, and the officer praided his men [and] demanded of Capt. Pritchard Abner Barlow & Jona.

Elkins, agreeable to his orders, and then took me to his battoo and returned to St. Johns, and Pritchard went on with his scout, and when they got near Whipples he sent part of his men to Whipples house, to take him, and he was at home and they made a prisoner of him, and requested him to march with them immediately.

Barlow had requested to stand centre at the door, as he was acquainted with Whipple did not like to go in. Whipple requested them in the house to let him shift his clothes in a bed room that was near, for a few moments, which they granted him. he stepped in. the window was open. he looked out and Barlow saw him & becked him to jump out and Barlow turned his back and walked the other way, and Whipple made his escape out of the window, and those in the house were impatient, opened the door and behold he was gone. they were alarmed. could see nothing of him. Barlow had not seen him, and he was gone.

they fled for their lives to convey the tidings to their captain. they were all in trouble. the people in the neighbourhood were soon apprised that the enemy was among them. the Capt. was loath to go back to his master and tell the tale of his disaster, and he and his party stayed around in the woods for several days in hope they should catch him, till their provisions began to fail, and they found by what they could discover that they would be in danger themselves if they did not retreat soon, for they had been discovered in some of their hiding places, and they returned to tell their Master what great exploit they had done.

I was sent back to St. Johnsware I had my liberty as usual. I lived with Crosses wife and daughter, but I found I was watched closely, by seeing some person always in sight when I walked out, but I kept close about the house and said but little to any one.

but the time had come when Pritchard was expected back and he did not come, and Conjector was wide awake,

that Barlow had betrayed the party, and a man came and told me that was the repoarts. the next day a solder belonging to [a] British company by the name of Codner [?] with grait pretended friendship enformed me that he had over heard 2 officers conversing to geather that day, respecting Pritchot having been betrayed by Barlow and that I was to be sent to Prison on the morrow, and he wished to let me know it so that I could make my escape that nite.

I was afraid of him and tried to put him of, telling him I did not wish to git away, as my Farthers famerly lived on the back of settlements, and should I run away it mite be the means of having them distressed, (but I wanted to go, if I darst to trust him). he said if he new the woods as well as I did he should attempt it, for he was taken the fall or 2 before at fort Stannacks [Stanwix]? and he had listed out of Prison in hope he mite make his escape some time, and if I would go and take him with me, he should be verry glad, to be my company, and that he had always kept some provisions, before hand, hopping he should have a chance with some one.

after hering his story and he [appearing] so sincere I felt as if I would make the attempt. I ask him if he would solomly say before his God he was sincere. he said he would, and he would be my frind in all cases what ever the danger. then I told him to meet me at a certin place on the bank of the river at dark with what provisions he had. I knew whare a frenchman kept his cannew near the place of meeting. I could procure a gun and amenission, fish hook & lines and some provisions. we parted a little before sun setting. he went home. I went to see if the cannew was in its place, and got a peace of Board and made a paddle, and got my pack redey and flung it out of the chamber windo, and my gun, so that I was all redey waiting to have it dark enough to have him come, for he was to come in sight of Cross house whare I lived.

It had got to be about the time I expected he would come. I went to the door and round to the corner of the house. who should I see but an officer and a file of men who seized me by the arm and asked if this was Elkins. I answered in the affirmative. they seized my hands and tied them both fast behind my back and ordered me to march. we had not gone far before we came where Codner was bound with his pack on, with 2 or three soldiers with him. we were marched to the guard house where we was kept that night. I then saw that I had been deceived by Codner and accused him of it, but he would say but little.

the next morning I was ordered before Major James Rogers for examination. I told him the facts, how I had been flattered and Deluded [?] by Codner to do what I had done. the Major said, I believe you have told an honest story, but you have been reported to the [Cornal?] and I can't help you.

I was then sent to the main guard where I was kept 5 or 6 Days, and then had Irons put on to my wrists that was so small they had to crowd them on, and a rivet that was heded through the bolt, and then was ordered to march. I traveled to Chamblee [?] about 12 miles. before I got there my hands were so swollen that I could not shut my fingers, and my hands were both as black as they could be, and the pain was intolerable in each of my shoulders. I complained to the guard it was cruel treatment to a boy that had not done any act that was criminal in any shape, but if it could be of pleasure to torment me so I hoped they would have their reward, but if they would knock me in the head, I should think they would be more kind to me.

the guard was to return back from that place, as they had handed me over to the guard there. they must have taken the Irons to take back, so they got a blacksmith with a cold chisel to cut the head of the rivet off, and every stroke he struck with his hammer hurt me as bad as to have cut my wrist off, as the pain appeared to me as much as I could bare,

and when the rivet was got out it was as much as the blacksmith could do with his pinners to hall out the bolt, and likewise the shackle, as the rist was so swollen that the flesh was caven with the top of the Irons.

I was then put on board a Battow with six Spanish salors that had ben in the fleet on Lake Champlain, that had been guilty of some misdemenors, and thay were sending them to Quebec, to be put a board of thair large ships. we reached Sorell the next morning bfore lite. thair we changed gards, and as we had no sleep we ware allowed to lie down an hour.

When the gard was redey I had an other pair of Irons put on, with a small lock as my hands was still swollen. thay gave me a pair of larger ones, so that I could turn my hands better.

We had a sail to the battow and 4 owers on a side. I was placed under the forward seat, my head [rased?] in the bough of the boat, and thair was 26 in all—one woman. We sailed from Chamblee about 9 oclock in morning with verry little wind. we had got some ware near half way across Lake St. Peater. we ware atacked with a voialent wind and rain.

the wind was from the north west and our course about north east, so that it was Quatering of us. the Lake was all in fome soon. the waves soon run high, and the boat soon begun to ship the seas as she struck them, and I being in the bow every sea come over me. the woman was screaming with all her mit. I was expecting when the seas was coming over me everyy moment that the boat had gone under and that was the last I should see lite, and my hands being in Irons I had no means to help myself, and thay would not and did not take of my Irons. I then thought I was willing to be drouned if so many hundred reches should find the same fait with me, but then I did not know that I was as hard as thay was, and that my doom would be as bad as thairs but the Lord had marsey on me when I had no marsey on myself.

the Spanish sailors saw the danger, sprung to the oars and sail and put the boat before the wind and the boat seemed to letten up, and the wind slashing. they returned to their course again and the boat was landed on the beach at the mouth of 3 rivers a little before sunset, and they all got out of the Boat. I had liberty if I wished. I tried but I had lien in the warter so long my limbs ware youseless. it was some time before I could git out of the boat even with the assistace of a solder that tended [?] to help me, for my hands being confind I could help my self but little.

the boat stoped a bout half an hour. we ware all a board and sailing down the river with a strong wind curreant & tide. the 2d day from thair we landed in Wolfs Cove on the rocks.

the solders washed up, and prepared to enter Qebeck whare I was put in Prison, and thair I suffered with hunger. I was thare between 2 and 3 months. the prinsable part of the time we had nothing but poor fresh beef from the Canadians [?] and 2 year olds creators. 3 fourths of a pound was a lowed each man, a day, the same of Bred that was made from.....?

this we got twice a weak, for 3 days & for 4. we had a large pot whare we could boil our meat. we had to cook it as soon as we got it, for in the prisson whare thair was from 12 to 16 in a room 14 feet square in the months of August & Sept. and no salt, our meat would become putrid. we boiled our meat as soon as we got it and then divided as near as possable between each man, and often the bones was out. the meat was but small. we would eat the broath out of the pot togethar as we had no dishes. we maid each one of us a spoon out of the wood we had for fire. we had no whare to put our meat or bred but cared it under our arm till we eat all up, for if we layed it down we ware so hungry someone of us would steal and eat it, and when we got out allowance for 4 days, thair was scarce one of us that would keep any

even 2 days, so that we could git nothing to eat for 2 days, and when we got our allowance for 3 days it was generly all gone within 24 howers, so it was we eat nothing 4 days in the weak. for a hungry man to carry victuals under his arm and not eat it is hard work.

we had no liberty except the room we lived in, but once a day 2 of us had the priviledge to empty the tubs we had our filth in, which privilege we all wished for. some time in Sept. 2 priseners was put into our room that was taken by the Indins. Capt. Lowvel who comanded a company at Peacham, 1781, sent out a scout of 4 men up the Hazen Road, and near the 3d house that Hazen had bult thay had halted to cook some victuls. the Indins came upon them & killed 2 and took the other two Priseners. thair names ware Naham Powers & John Martin. the 10th day after thay left my farthers house thay ware boath of them in Pryson with me in Qubec, and I was glad to here from home.

When the Qebec fleet was ordred to be redy to sail on such a day, the commanders of vessels could not find all thair men, and thay could not hire. thay applied to the govenor for men to man thair ships. thair was about 150 priseners thair. we ware all ordred aboard the old Duncurk [?], a gard ship that lye thair. on the 9th day of October I went on board. the 2d day after we ware put on board we ware all called on Deck. a boat came along side the ship with an officer, haled the Priseners saying we ware to be distribeted among the marchant ships, 1 and 2 aboard the ship, as thay wanted hands, and if we would due duty aboard the ships we should be payd and have good alowance, but if we wold not work we should go as priseners and fare as such.

I was put aboard a ship of 500 tuns burden. she was allowed 20 men to man her, but she had but 6 men before the mast and 5 or 6 boys. the Capt. was a hired man for the owners. he sold the provisions that belonged to the ship in Quebec because he could git a grait price for it, and when he

had got to see he put his crew on short allowance. his men knew him and purchased [?] ship stores for them selves, but I must live on my own allowance. I had no bootts except what I had on, and my shurt was brock up behind, and when I went aloft to help hand a sail the wind would blow my coat over my head. the hale and rain had free course on my back.

we had a borstros passage. we went into the Cove of Cork about the 20th Deen [?] I was taken out of the marchant ship when we got thair and was put on board on a Man of war, that carried me to Portsmouth, England, with 16 other Prisenors that sailed in the fleet from Quebec, expecting to have put us into fortien Prison, but that prison was full and thay put [us] a board the Midway, a 64 that carred us to Plymouth, and we was taken out of her [and] sent to Mill prison.

we went from the ship to a Publick house whare each one of us [was] examemed sepratly, and when I was examined, I was asked how old I was, whare I was born and whare taken, in what Town & what State. I told them. thay sd. thare was no such state in America. after some more enquiries I told them it had been called Hampsher Grants. Then thay new, and thay maid a Mitemas and red to me in theas words: You Jona. Elkins are comitted to Mill Prison for high treason till his Magesty shall see fit for a trial, and we ware taken to prison the 9th Day of Feb. 1782, whare we remained till the 24th of June, and then was put a Board cartels & ordered to Amaraca, 1733 prisenor in exchange for Cornwallaces Graneders and lite Infantry.

While in Prison our allowance was 2-3d of a solders allowance, and we maney of us was porly clothed, and Doctr Franklin our Minister in France then, had heard of our [situation?] and sent each prisenor a shilling sterling a weak, which was of grait youse to us.

thair was among us 40 [?] Capt. of vessals that had been taken, and many others men of larning, and those that had

no larning and lived on thare allowance, and would pay 4 coppers a weak for a marster could have a school. within 2 or 3 weaks after we got our shilling thair was a large number of schools set agoing, I among the rest. I purchased [?] paper pens & ink and slate. thair was a number of men that could not read nor write that got so much larning thair, that thay were capable of Doing bisness themselves. many of us larnt the Marriners art, and became capable of sailing a ship.

Col. Johnson was Paroled in Canaday, [and] wished very much to go home. he requested the comander and cheaff Ledgard to let him go home and see his famerly and he would return to him if he wished. Ledgard told him he would let him go home on condition he would suply his scouts with provisions when thay should call on him, and he should give all the enformation he could, respecting the army that was expected to come into Canada. Johnson hesetated for some time but at last agreed to suply one scout with Provisions, and if he concluded not to suply longer he agreed to go back to them. thay let him go home on those conditions, and when he got home he stayed at home but one or 2 nites. telling his famerly he must go to old Haverhill, Mass. as he had some bisness thair he must attend to, he took his horse to go thair, and went emeadatly to Genll. Washington (then in the neighborhood of the city of N. York [addition] in another hand)) and told him what he had don.

Washington approved of his plan, said he had wanted such a man, and wished him to go on and suply thair scouts, and at the same time to larn from them all thair Plans, and, said he, you can due more good to the cause in that way then in any other. you must keep it a secret, and let no man know the plan, for should the Toreys find out your Pollecey thay will be likely to burn your Buldings, and if Possable to make a Prisoner of you again. Johnson returned home. the scouts came, and Johnson supplied them with Provisions,

and gave them what Information he thought best, telling them, as fair as he could larn, an army was preparing.

the next scouts that came in ware prepared by the enformation thay had got from the Toreys in the vessinity that Genll. Bailey mite be taken, and thay entended to make the attempt. Coll. Johnson lived the next dore nabour to Genll. Bailey and had let him know in part the Plan that Washington had Intrusted with him, so that Bailey was prepared to follow any direction that Johnson should give. Johnson had ben notified of Prichard being in the vissinity and had seen him, and Prichard told Johnson that thay entended to take Genll. Bailey that evning about candle liting. Johnson returned home in grait anciety for Bailey, for he, Johnson, new that Prichard was on the Mountain in fair vew of his house, with his glass a watching every movement.

Johnson rote a billet to Bailey, but how to git it to him he knew not. he watched all the movements from his chamber windo, about Genl. Baileys farm & Buildings. About 5 oclock in the after noon he saw Genl. Bailey walk out with his staff toards the Medow (on the Oxbow), whair his men ware at work, [howing corn, crossed out.] Johnson emeadatly run down stares and out of his south dore and down the hill on to the Medow in sight of Bailey, and by caughing Bailey looked round and saw Johnson, who beckned him to come to him. Bailey turned and came toards Johnson. he, Johnson, terred [?] till Bailey got within a few rods of him, held up his hand with his paper in it in vew of Bailey and droped it, and Johnson steped into the Bushes and back to his house, and Bailey came and picked up the paper. it contained but few words, viz., you must cross the river to haverhill emeadatly and not return till to morrow.

Bailey did not return to his house, but crossed to Haverhill and rote back a billet to his son, who had the comand of the gard that was kept at his house, to duble the gard & centries emeadatly as he should not be back that nite, but

his son thinking his Farther some what spleend by his being absent, did not take the alarm, but all concluded to take thair suppers.

between day lite and dark, and abought the time thay had finished thair suppers, the enemy was uppon them. some sprang for thair guns, but thair thay found the enemy had got them.

thay took one of the 'Genl's sons, James, & fired at some of the gard and broak Ezra Gates arm, and thay made thair retreat to the woods and to Canada, to carrey the news to thair marster how thay had failed in gitting Genl. Bailey.

the Toreys that lived in the naborhood and naboring Towns that had planed the plot for Prichard, to take Bailey, after finding that Bailey was absent from home that nite, and not being in the habit of staing from home, said that Johnson was a trator, and the news was soon carred to Canada and begun to be beleved, and Johnson soon larnt the thret-nings from Canada that his buldings would all be consumed the next spring, if not before, and Johnson was in grait truble, but the news of Corn Wallas being captored, and the Toreys beginning to fear what thair sittuuation would be, became more still, and peace being concluded before the next summer, was the only reason that Coll. Johnsons property was saved.

Hemenway, v. 1, p. 362-3. Peacham. By Rev. A. Boutelle. After 1861.

The first millstones for a gristmill in Peacham were drawn from Newbury on an ox sled, by Col. Johnson, of N. He tarried over night with Dea. Elkins. Somehow, the Tories found out he was there. Knowing Johnson was staying with a defenceless farmer, about midnight they surround-

ed the house, and entering, took prisoners whom they would, at the point of the bayonet. . . . Johnson, with Jacob Page, Col. J. Elkins and a younger brother, were marched off before daylight, prisoners of war. Johnson told the 'Tories the younger Elkins would not live to get thro the woods, as he was feeble, "having been drowned when a little boy," and they let the boy return, to his great joy and that of his parents. Col. J. found many old acquaintances among the Tories, now bitter enemies. There were eleven of them under the command of a Capt. Prichard. This affair happened March 6, 1781.

Dea. Jonathan Elkins, born at Hampton, N. H., 1734; married Elizabeth. . . . of Chester, N. H., 1756, and in 1760 removed to Haverhill, N. H., being among the first settlers of that town. . . . From thence in 1776 he removed with his family to Peacham. His was the first family to settle in town. . . . He died Dec. 4, 1808, aged 74 years.

Col. Jonathan Elkins, son of Dea. E., born in Haverhill, N. H., Oct. 23, 1761, came with the family to Peacham, and was taken captive by Tories in his father's house, March 6, 1781. He was marched away on foot, in deep snow, direct to Canada, first to Quebec, then carried to Ireland, then to England, from whence by exchange of prisoners, he returned to his friends the following year. He removed from P. about 1836, to Albion, N. Y., where he died.

The story of Johnson warning Bailey is told in the history of Newbury, in v. 2, p. 927. The details are different, as the letter being carried by Dudley Carleton. Of course this was not a personal experience of Jonathan Elkins.

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Ezra Butler

An unpublished address read before

The Vermont Historical Society

At Montpelier, October, 1864

by

Reverend C. C. Parker

of Waterbury, Vt.

EZRA BUTLER

Ezra Butler, the ninth Governor of Vermont, was the son of Asaph and Jane (McAllister) Butler, and was born in Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., Sept. 24th, 1763. His father was the grandson of one of three brothers who came, at an early day, from England, to the one or the other of whom, it is said, nearly all the Butlers in the country trace their origin. His mother was of Scotch descent.

Ezra was the fifth of seven children, four sons and three daughters. In his sixth year his father moved to West Windsor, Vt., where his mother soon died, and where he spent his next eight years, mainly in the family of his oldest brother, Joel Butler, who subsequently became a Baptist clergyman and moved to Pennsylvania. The influence of that brother and of his estimable wife upon him, Mr. Butler always regarded as among the most favourable circumstances of his early life.

His advantages for learning were exceedingly limited, *some six months at the common schools of that day comprising the whole.*

In his fourteenth year he was hired to Dr. Stearns, of Claremont, N. H., as a laborer on his farm, and displayed so much judgment, energy and integrity, that the next year he was entrusted with the sole care of the farm, while the Doctor gave himself to his profession. In his seventeenth year he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and served six months. The remainder of his time until he was of age was mainly spent in the employment of Dr. Stearns.

In the spring of 1785, having spent a few previous months in Weathersfield, Vt., he came to Waterbury, in company with his brother Asaph, next older than himself. They came with an ox team as far as Judge Paine's in Williamstown, and the remainder of the way they walked on snow shoes, the

snow being three or four feet deep, drawing their effects on a hand-sled, and reached Waterbury on the 20th of March. They made a pitch in the upper part of the present village, cleared a patch and planted it to corn, and returned to Weathersfield, where, in June of that year, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Tryphena Diggins. He soon returned to Waterbury, and finding the title to the land upon which he had pitched, uncertain, he made another pitch a little below the present village, opened another clearing, built a log house, and in Sept. 1786 moved into it, with his wife and child, and on that place he continued to reside the remainder of his life.

They made their journey from Weathersfield on horse-back, much of the way by a bridle path but little better than an Indian trail, and in this way brought with them all the effects then thought necessary in the matter of housekeeping.

His brother settled in Richmond, and subsequently moved to the West.

When Mr. Butler moved to Waterbury there was but one family in town, that of Mr. James Marsh. This family had already been more than two years in that wilderness, and had endured hardships such as it is not easy for us in these days to conceive. A solitary log cabin was the only dwelling then in Montpelier, two or three in Middlesex, one in Bolton and an occasional settlement thence to the Lake, north and south the wilderness was unbroken.

Mr. Marsh, the pioneer man of the town, had subsisted his family mainly by hunting and trapping, and into this pioneer life he speedily initiated Mr. Butler. All their meat was that of the moose, the deer and the bear, and nearly all they could procure that was convertible in money was the peltry of the beaver and the otter. Often they hunted the moose in Stowe, and far up under the brow of Mansfield. Not unfrequently, when unsuccessful or led far from home in the chase, they camped out in the dreary winter nights,

to commence the hunt anew on the morrow. Their work was one of desperation, meat or starvation for themselves and their families were the alternatives, and they could not return without it. Few of the stories of hunters anywhere, their perils and adventures, are more thrilling than the stories these men could tell. By these hardships and exposures the constitution of Mr. Butler was seriously impaired before he was thirty years of age.

In the spring of 1788, Mr. Marsh was drowned in Winoski river at Richmond, to which place he had gone to meet and accompany to Waterbury the third settler, Mr. Caleb Munson. As Mr. Marsh died before the next settler arrived, Mr. Butler was properly regarded as the pioneer man of the settlement.

Though a young man, he took from the beginning the foremost place in all the private enterprises and public movements of the town. He built the first frame house and barn in town, those so long occupied by his son Russell Butler, now owned by Deacon Erastus Parker.

To him was issued the warrant to call a meeting of the freemen of the town of Waterbury in 1790 for the organization of the town, and at that meeting he was chosen clerk of the town, an office which he continued to hold for many years. In 1794 he was elected the Representative to the General Assembly, and with the exception of 1798 he was annually re-elected to that office until 1804, and was again elected in 1807, making eleven years in which he was the representative of the town.

In 1807 he was also elected a member of the Council, and by the record of votes, seems to have acted a part of the time in one body and a part in the other. In 1809 he was again elected to the Council, and with the exception of the years 1813 and '14, when he was a member of Congress, he was annually re-elected until 1826, making sixteen years that he served as a councillor.

In 1803 he was chosen Assistant Judge of Chittenden County court, Waterbury then belonging to that county, and was re-elected to that office the two following years. In 1806 he was chosen Chief Judge of that court, and held that office until 1811.

In 1811 Jefferson, now Washington County, was organized and Judge Butler was chosen Chief Judge of the County Court for that County and with the exceptions of 1813 and 1814, when in Congress and 1818 he was annually re-elected to that office until 1825 when the Judicial System of the State was changed and the Judges of the Supreme Court were made Chief Judges of the County Court, when Judge Butler was chosen First Assistant Judge of Washington county and with that year closed his Judicial labors, having been connected with the bench more than twenty years.

In 1806, Judge Butler was chosen a member of the Council of Censors and in 1822 a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1812 he was elected a member of Congress on a general ticket along with James Fisk, William Strong, William C. Bradley, Richard Skinner and Charles Rich—the Democratic or Republican party, with which Judge Butler always acted in his early life, that year carrying the State. At the next Congressional Election the Federal party prevailed and Judge Butler was not returned.

In 1804 and again in 1820 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for the State, casting his vote at the first for Thomas Jefferson and at the second for James Monroe.

In 1826 Judge Butler was elected governor of the State as successor to Governor C. P. Van Ness, without organized opposition, and was re-elected the following year in like manner. Among the laws passed during his administration and upon his recommendation was one prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the State; also a school law, by which teachers were required to be examined, substantially as under the present system. At the close of his second term he declined

a re-election and retired from public life, having been in office without interruption from the organization of the town in 1790, having received more than fifty annual elections, besides those to town offices, often holding two or three important offices at the same time.

In addition to the above offices, in 1805 he was appointed on a Committee by the Legislature with Elijah Paine and James Whitelaw to designate the site for the first State House in Montpelier. In 1807 with Samuel Shaw, John Cameron, Josiah Wright and Elihu Luce, he was appointed a commissioner to determine the place and plan for the State prison, and in discharging this trust, he spent much time in visiting the prisons in Massachusetts and in studying the best models then known. He was also a commissioner for the location of the United States Arsenal in the State. From 1810 to 1816 he was a Trustee of the University of Vermont. In 1836 a vacancy occurring on the board of Presidential Electors, Governor Butler was chosen by the board to fill the vacancy and performed his last official act by casting his vote for General William H. Harrison. He was also connected with the various benevolent organizations of the State, having been a Vice-President and Manager of the Vermont Colonization Society and a Director of the Vermont Bible Society.

Indeed there was hardly an office of honor or trust in the gift of the people or the Legislature which he did not receive at their hands. It may be doubted whether any other man in the history of the State ever received so many appointments, many of them imposing trusts of the highest importance, as did Governor Butler. From the time he was sent to the General Assembly in 1794 and was thus brought before the public, he seemed to ride on the full tide of popular favor until he was borne into the Gubernatorial Chair. In this respect the career of Governor Butler from an unlettered pioneer in the wilderness, a hunter and trapper, up through

almost every grade of office to that of a Judge on the bench, a member of Congress and the Chief Magistrate of the State is a remarkable one and may challenge comparison with that of almost any name in history.

In contemplating such a life, so obscure and inauspicious in its beginnings, so remarkable in its results, it is natural to inquire how this came to pass; what was the secret of this singular and constantly repeated popular favor. Was there such a poverty of right and good men at that day, in the County and State, that it was necessary to fill the highest and most responsible offices with men of moderate capacities? Certainly not. Vermont has rarely had stronger or better men than were the contemporaries and associates of Governor Butler. Did he gain his popularity by any of the arts of the mere politician? Few men were ever further from all that than he. His success sprung from no such accidental circumstances. It sprung from the intrinsic merits of the man; from his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

In the first place he possessed a mind of great native strength and clearness. He might be slow in forming his judgments but when formed they were almost unerring. Coupled with his native strength he possessed an industry that seldom grew weary. Whatever he had to do he made it a matter of conscience to master and do well. No painstaking was too great for that. In his early life his opportunities for reading as well as schooling were very small; but soon after his settlement in Waterbury and long before he became known to the public, it was remarked that almost every leisure hour was spent in reading, and ordinarily with a dictionary by his side, that the meaning of every word might be understood and the whole subject comprehended. This habit of patient, untiring application to the matter in hand, followed him through life and accounts very much for the great and varied work which he did. It supplemented very much his want of early education.

In addition to these qualities, he possessed an integrity that was spotless, and a will, when his mind was made up, that was unbending. The integrity of Cato was not more uncompromising. The will of Cromwell was not more iron-like. Whatever interests were committed to his hands were safe, and everybody felt that they were. He was cautious in reaching his conclusions and taking his positions, but when these were reached and taken, they were taken to be kept; hence, though he never set himself forward as a leader, he always was one, both in matters of the town and in the halls of legislature. Without seeking it, he always had popular favor. He took care that whatever the people gave him to do was well done; that whatever trusts they committed to his hands suffered no detriment there. He was, emphatically, a man of the people, and the people delighted to honor and trust him, and they did not cease until they had crowned him with the highest honor within their gift.

But Governor Butler had a religious, as well as a political life. As Mr. Choate found in Mr. Webster two distinct lives, that of the lawyer and that of the statesman, so we find, in our humble subject, two distinct lives, that of the civil magistrate and that of the Christian citizen and Gospel Minister; and any sketch of him, which should overlook this latter, would be very incomplete.

When Mr. Butler came to Waterbury he was a profane and thoroughly irreligious young man, and such he continued to be for some five years. In 1790 his attention was arrested and his mind forcibly turned to the subject of personal religion, in a singular and most interesting manner. Did time and the purpose for which this sketch is prepared allow, it would be interesting to detail the whole story of his experiences until he felt his feet were on the rock and he was a new creature in Christ. Suffice for my present purpose to say that at a time of the profoundest religious indifference in town, before there had a sermon been preached or a religious meet-

ing within it, and when there was not a church or a Gospel Minister within forty miles, he chanced, on a certain Sabbath, to find in his house the fragment of a tract, the beginning and end of which were gone, and hence the title and author of which he never knew. The reading of this tract set before him the whole matter of his personal relations to God in a new, clear and striking light. He was speedily cast into the deepest concern, bordering well nigh on despair. After days of agony and the profoundest darkness, the clear light broke upon him, and with it the peace of God which passeth understanding. In a little more than a year from that time he was baptized by Reverend M. Call a Baptist Minister from Woodstock, and subsequently he united with a Baptist Church then organized in Bolton. About the year 1800 there was a very general revival of religious interest in Waterbury—a Baptist Church was organized there. Mr. Butler was unanimously chosen its pastor, and in this office he continued to labor until within about six years of his death. This was his life's great work; the work of the Gospel Minister.

However many and varied may have been his civil offices and responsibilities he never lost sight of his great work. In Waterbury he is remembered not so much as Governor Butler, or Judge Butler, as Elder Butler—the earnest, pungent preacher of the Gospel; the faithful and devout pastor; the kind sympathizing friend and neighbor. But of the life of a country pastor, important as it is in its work and its fruit, little can be said. It may be as genial and beneficent and fruitful of good as the shining of the sun; but it is as quiet and noiseless also, furnishing few incidents with which the biographers and historians can fill their pages. It will suffice to say that as a minister and pastor, Mr. Butler was held in the sincerest regard by all the people of his charge; that his services were retained until infirmities and age compelled their surrender; and that he is remembered by the few of his flock that survive with the tenderest affection.

His was a rare example of a minister of the Gospel, brought into the closest relations with civil and political matters, having to do, most intimately, with the world and yet not soiled by the contact. In all the conflicts of party politics, in all the labors and perplexities of official life, the meekness, dignity and propriety of the Christian Minister can be said never to have deserted him. He walked uprightly and with a serious Christian deportment amid them all. It has been truly said of him, that instead of being a secular minister, he was a Christian Magistrate, carrying his Christian life into every department of labor.

As a preacher he was characterized by the clearness of his statements, by the soundness of his reasoning and the earnestness, tenderness and solemnity with which he applied and enforced the truth. Though making no pretensions to eloquence, yet when a great theme had got a strong hold upon him and he was thoroughly roused, all his natural defects of person and voice as an orator, and all the defects of his early education disappeared and in matter and manner he became truly eloquent.

As a legislative debater, it is said to have been his habit seldom to participate largely in discussion, until the question was about to be put when with a few forcible words, much in the form of a charge to a jury or a legal decision, the whole case was summed up and presented with such manifest fairness and truthfulness as rarely to fail of conviction.

His form was slight and stooping, his countenance dark and sallow, and his whole appearance quite unprepossessing; and yet whoever heard the tones of his voice, feeble though they were, or caught a glance of his penetrating black eye, an eye which tradition says, once looked a mad bear out of countenance and out of his way, discovered there wrapt up in that unpretending exterior a force of intellect and power of will of which an adversary might well beware.

Governor Butler died the 12th of July, 1838 in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Like a true man, he served his day and generation and by those who knew him his name will be held in affectionate and lasting remembrance.

He had eleven children. Three died in early childhood; six, three sons and three daughters, survive. One son, Mr. Russell Butler, and one daughter Mrs. H. F. Janes, reside in Waterbury; the remainder are in Michigan, Illinois and Iowa.

JOHN HENRY WATSON
CHIEF JUSTICE
OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF VERMONT



Address
by
Hon. John H. Watson
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of
Vermont

Delivered before the Vermont Bar
Association January 4, 1921

IN RE VERMONT CONSTITUTION OF 1777, AS REGARDS ITS ADOPTION, AND ITS DECLARATION FORBIDDING SLAVERY; AND THE SUBSEQUENT EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE SOVEREIGN STATE.

It should be stated at the outset that the investigation of the particular matters within free range of the foregoing heading, and the writing of this paper, were prompted by inquiries of more than ordinary significance in the early history of Vermont, addressed to me by a gentleman residing in Pennsylvania, who, it would seem, preparatory to writing a book dealing (to some extent at least) with the subject of slavery, is making a comparative study of its early existence in that and other states, and the priority in prohibitive effect of constitutional provisions, if any there were in such other states touching the subject. His letters indicated that, being desirous of a greater degree of accuracy respecting such matters connected with Vermont, he was seeking further information.

Because of their material bearing on what is said later and the conclusions reached, it is deemed necessary to detail some earlier events in succeeding narration, looking toward the establishment of an independent sovereignty, with which events all readers of Vermont history are more or less familiar.

At a time before the New Hampshire Grants had assumed the title of a state, and when the only government which existed was vested by a convention of the people, in a Council of Safety, a general convention of the several delegates from the towns on both sides of the range of Green Mountains was held at Dorset on the 24th day of July, 1776, at which it was unanimously resolved to take suitable measures, as soon as may be, to declare the New Hampshire Grants

a free and separate district. On the 15th of January, 1777, the convention again met, and after much deliberation resolved to declare those Grants a free and independent state. A committee being appointed "to prepare a draught for a declaration for a new and separate state," reported as follows: "This convention, whose members are duly chosen by the free voice of their constituents in the several towns, on the New Hampshire Grants, in public meeting assembled, in our own names, and in behalf of our constituents, do hereby proclaim and publicly declare, that the district of territory, comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered, as a free and independent jurisdiction, or state; by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known, and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut." The declaration then proceeded with a statement of privileges and immunities to be enjoyed by the inhabitants, concluding, "And that such privileges and immunities shall be regulated in a bill of rights, and by a form of government, to be established at the next adjourned session of this convention." The convention voted "to accept the above declaration." On January 22nd the convention adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of June, and accordingly met again on that day.

Under date of April 11, 1777, Dr. Thomas Young, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, addressed a letter to the people of Vermont, in form: "To the Inhabitants of Vermont, a Free and Independent State, bounding on the River Connecticut and Lake Champlain." In the first paragraph of the letter Dr. Young says: "As the Supreme Arbiter of right has smiled on the just cause of North America at large, you, in a peculiar manner, have been highly favored. God has done by you the best thing commonly done for our species. He has put it fairly in your power to help yourselves." The letter continuing, Dr. Young urged that all

the freeholders and inhabitants be invited "to meet in their respective townships, and choose members for a general convention, to meet at an early day, to choose delegates for the general congress, a committee of safety, and to form a Constitution for your State"; recommending the Constitution of Pennsylvania as a model for the one to be formed for the new state, saying in connection therewith:

"Happy are you, that, in laying the foundation of a new government, you have a digest drawn from the purest fountains of antiquity, and improved by the readings and observations of the great Dr. Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Esq., and others. I am certain you may build on such a basis a system, which will transmit liberty and happiness to posterity."

Allen's History of Vermont, printed in 1798, says: "Ira Allen printed and published a pamphlet, showing the right the people had to form a government, which, with Dr. Young's letter, were spread through the state, and measures taken to convene a convention, which met at Windsor in June, 1777, to form a constitution." At this meeting a committee was appointed to make a draft of a constitution; and a resolution was adopted, recommending to each town to elect delegates to meet in convention, at Windsor, on the 2d day of July following. This convention then adjourned to meet again on the same day as was to meet the convention of new delegates, recommended to be elected by the towns.

A better understanding of the authority conferred upon the delegates elected to the July convention is had by looking at the resolution recommending such election. By it the people were told that the Grants had been declared a free and independent state, but no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established; that it was therefore absolutely necessary for the safety, well-being and happiness of the inhabitants to form such a government as should, *in the opinion of the representatives of the people of*

the state, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general, and that Congress had made and published "the within recommendation, for the express purpose of taking up government;" and therefore the freeholders and inhabitants of each town were thereby recommended to meet and choose delegates to attend a general convention at the time and place named, for the purpose, among other things stated, "to form a Constitution for said state." The recommendation of Congress was "to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce," etc.

"Government is that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed," which means the rules and principles embodied in the nation's or state's Constitution, and as an aggregate whole, the Constitution itself; and the delegates which should be elected to the general convention, were the representatives whose opinion was thus to be followed. The features here pointed out should be borne in mind when, presently, the authority of the delegates in convention to adopt the Constitution is being more particularly discussed.

The last named convention having met at Windsor on the 2d day of July, the draft of the constitution made by the committee appointed for that purpose by the other convention, was presented and read. In making the draft, the name of the State was changed to "Vermont". The business, being of great importance, required serious deliberation; and it was under consideration when the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga arrived. This caused great alarm, and the convention was for leaving Windsor; but it being prevented or delayed by a severe thunder storm, the convention finished reading the constitution, paragraph by paragraph, for the last time, and unanimously adopted it. The convention then appointed a Council of Safety to act during the recess, and adjourned.

Previous to the adjournment of this meeting, "It was ordered that the first election, under the Constitution, should be holden in December, 1777; and that the General Assembly, thus elected, should meet at Bennington, in January, 1778." But the public attention being diverted by the evacuation of Ticonderoga, and the progress of Burgoyne's invasion, "the Constitution was not printed, seasonably, to have the election holden in December." The members of the general convention were therefore summoned by the Council of Safety to meet again at Windsor on the 24th of December, 1777. The members met accordingly and un-animously agreed to postpone the day of the election until the first Tuesday of March, then next, and the sitting of the General Assembly until the second Thursday of the same month. This appears in the address of Thomas Chittenden, President of the Council of Safety, "To the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont," dated February 6, 1778, in which they were informed that the representatives of the State, in their general convention, held at Windsor, on the 2d day of July, then last, did compose, and agree unanimously, on a Constitution for the further government and mutual advantage of its inhabitants.

It is true (as suggested by my Pennsylvania inquirer) that this Constitution was not submitted to the people for their direct vote of ratification; but in this respect the course recommended by the resolution mentioned above was followed by the people: each town elected and sent its delegates to the convention, to meet at Windsor on the second day of July, following, to examine and pass upon the draft and these delegates from the several towns assembled at the time and place named, and adopted the Constitution presented to them by the committee to which its drafting had been intrusted, completing their labors on the eighth day of the month. The convention appointed Ira Allen to see the Constitution printed and distributed among the people before election; all

of which was done some days before. Consequent on such distribution the inhabitants had in hand accurate information of the instrument as a whole, and in detail, its provisions.

That in thus adopting the instrument as the fundamental law of the State, the delegates understood and believed they were acting within the scope of the authority with which they had been vested, what more convincing evidence can be had than that afforded by the instrument itself? May it not be allowed to speak as an ancient official public document of verity? and especially so in view of the principle that all acts done by what appears to be public authority are presumed to be rightly done, until the contrary is proved? The preamble, forming a part of that instrument, immediately preceding the declaration of rights, states:

"We the representatives of the freemen of *Vermont*, in General Convention met, for the express purpose of forming such a government, * * * do, by virtue of authority vested in us, by our constituents, ordain, declare, and establish, the following declaration of rights, and frame of government, to be the CONSTITUTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, and to remain in force therein, forever, unaltered, except in such articles, as shall, hereafter, on experience, be found to require improvement, and which shall, by the same authority of the people, fairly delegated, as this frame of government directs, be amended or improved, for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great end and design of all government, herein before mentioned."

That the people understood and believed their delegates had been sent to the convention, clothed with authority to examine and adopt the Constitution as they did do, very strongly, indeed almost conclusively, appears from the fact that they, as before stated, received the instrument printed and distributed by direction of the delegates as the one they had so examined and adopted in performance of the duties in-

trusted to them, and immediately proceeded to hold a general election in accordance with its provisions, without objection in the entire State,—the later objection made by representatives from one town will presently be noticed,—the organization of the government, and acts connected therewith. That there may be no doubt as to their evidentiary significance, let me invite your attention to some particulars not before mentioned. The oath or affirmation required by the Constitution to be taken by every man of the full age of twenty-one years, to entitle him to the privileges of a freeman, among the most important of which are the constitutional rights to vote, and to exercise the duties and perform the functions of public office, was as follows:

"I.....solemnly swear, by the ever living God, (or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God,) that whenever I am called to give my vote or suffrage, touching any matter that concerns the state of Vermont, I will do it so, as in my conscience, I shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the constitution, without fear or favor of any man."

The representatives elected attended the General Assembly at Windsor, on the 12th day of March, 1778, when and where the votes which had been cast for a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, 12 Councilors, and a Treasurer, were assorted and counted, and the persons having the majority of votes for the respective offices, were declared duly elected, Bennington being the only town that objected against the Constitution, for the want of a popular ratification of it; but, as the people and the Assembly approved of the Constitution, this objection was for the moment, as it were, and soon vanished.

The several officers declared elected took and subscribed the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State, prescribed by the Constitution, which in terms referred to the manner of ratification. In substance it was a solemn promise to be

true and faithful to the State of Vermont, and not, "directly or indirectly, do any act or thing, prejudicial or injurious to the Constitution or government thereof, as established by Convention." And in connection therewith they took and subscribed the oath or affirmation of office, prescribed in the same manner.

The acts of the people in the respects named, constitute a series of events to which may well be applied the principle that a man's previous intentions may be judged by his subsequent acts.

The mutual understanding and belief of the people and their delegates, as to the power conferred upon the latter, being as stated above, it can not be said that the act of the latter, adopting the Constitution, was unauthorized, without impliedly saying that the power so to do could not be delegated; for the principle that he who acts through another acts through himself, is a maxim of such general application that it may be said to apply in this instance if the nature of the power was such that it could be exercised by delegation.

In considering this matter let us not forget that all actions taken by the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, declaring the territory within the Grants to be a free and independent State, and in forming and adopting a Constitution as a basis of independent government, were wholly revolutionary in character. Such actions had to be taken, if at all, without any mode of procedure being prescribed by a legislative body, for no such body existed in the Grants. In these circumstances, the validity, or even propriety, of their actions is not necessarily to be tested by the rules which usually obtain in an already existing government, having a legislative body which, in the performance of its proper functions, may direct the course to be followed, in submitting a proposed new constitution, or amendments, to the people for ratification.

It would seem that in the early period to which this inquiry relates, the ratification of such an instrument by the people, acting in that behalf through their delegates chosen for such purpose, in convention assembled, was deemed effective, and sufficient to give it the same binding force as it would have, had it been directly voted upon affirmatively by the people themselves. No other hypothesis suggests itself, so reasonably explaining the action of each of the thirteen original states, or incipient states, except Massachusetts, prior to the conclusion of the Revolution, by treaty of peace with England, in not submitting its first Constitution for ratification by the popular vote. In the case of the Constitution of Vermont, the manner of submitting it was determined by the people themselves. Though it is true that they were in each town, recommended by the general convention to elect delegates to meet in convention on the day named, which was approximately a month ahead, to pass upon the draft presented by the committee appointed to make it, the people were at liberty to accept or reject this recommendation, and their action in this respect was final. They elected delegates to assemble in convention as thus recommended; by reason whereof their assent to that mode of passing upon the draft is implied, and that instrument when thus passed upon, was an obligation complete in itself, and binding on the people as of their own act of adoption.

The case of *M'Culloch vs. Maryland*,¹ decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1819, involved the question whether the State of Maryland could impose a tax on a branch of the United States Bank located in that state. The defendant state denied the obligation of a law enacted by Congress, and the plaintiff, on its part, contested the validity of an Act which had been passed by the legislature of Maryland. Chief Justice Marshall, (who is recognized as standing in history without a peer as a judge of the law of

1. 4 Wheat. 316.

written constitutions,) speaking for the court, stated: "The Constitution of our country, in its most interesting and vital parts, is to be considered; the conflicting powers of the government of the Union and of the members, as marked in that Constitution, are to be discussed; and an opinion given, which may essentially influence the great operations of the government." The court was asked, in the construction of the Federal Constitution, to consider that instrument not emanating from the people, but as an act of sovereign and independent states, claiming in argument that the powers of the general government are delegated by the states, who alone are truly sovereign; and must be exercised in subordination to the states, who alone possess supreme dominion. In answer thereto the Great Chief Justice said it would be difficult to sustain this position; that the convention which framed the Constitution was elected by the state legislatures; but the instrument when it came to their hands was a mere proposal, without obligation, or pretensions to it; that it was reported to the then existing Congress of the United States, with a request that it "be submitted to the convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification"; that this mode of proceeding was adopted; and by their convention, by Congress, and by the state legislatures, the instrument was submitted to the people; that they acted upon it in the only manner in which they could act safely, effectively, and wisely, on such a subject, by assembling in convention in their several states; but the measures they adopt do not, on that account, cease to be the measures of the people themselves, or become the measures of the state governments; that from these conventions the Constitution derives its whole authority; that the assent of the states, in the sovereign capacity, is implied in calling a convention, and thus submitting that instrument to the people; but the people were at perfect liberty to accept or reject it, and their act was final;

that the Constitution, when thus adopted, was of complete obligation, and bound the state sovereignties; that the government of the Union is, emphatically, and truly, a government of the people, in form and in substance it emanates from them, its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit.

It is seen from what is there said by way of discussion, and rulings made, that the determinative question on that branch of the case was, whether there was a ratification of the Federal Constitution by the people of the states forming the Union, as contradistinguished from the states as such; for if there was, it logically followed that the government of the United States emanated from the people, and, though one of enumerated powers, it is supreme within its sphere of action.

Of the holdings in that case, the ones particularly important in discussing the matters within the scope of this paper, are those that submitting the Constitution to the convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people, for the purpose of assenting to and ratifying it, was in legal effect submitting it to the people, and the action upon it by the delegates so assembled in convention, was the action of the people themselves; because those holdings serve as a safe rule for the determination of the binding effect of the similar submittal of the draft of the Vermont Constitution to the convention of delegates elected by the people in the different towns, to meet in convention for the purpose of examining and giving formal approval to that instrument. The fact that the people, in electing delegates, acted in township units, rather than in state units as in the instance involved in *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, is immaterial. Confining ourselves in this respect, as we should, to the material facts, namely, the assent of the people that the draft be submitted for examination and approval, to their representatives chosen for that particular purpose, in convention assembled, fol-

lowed by such submission to, and approval by, that representative body, they are sufficiently analogous to bring them within the same governing principle. And by parity of reasoning, it follows that when the Vermont Constitution was submitted to the convention of delegates, and by them adopted, it was in law a submittal of it to the people, and the adoption of it by those delegates in convention, was an adoption by the people themselves, and was obligatory on them as such.

Although my views in this respect seem to be somewhat contrary to those set forth by Mr. Slade in his State Papers, they are in harmony with those expressed by the Rev. Pliny H. White, a former President of the Vermont Historical Society, in his address delivered before that Society on July 2, 1863.

They are also in harmony with what seems to have been the understanding of Vermont's great jurist, statesman, and diplomat, Edward J. Phelps, than whom—it is safe to say—no one had greater knowledge of the early history of the state, nor greater knowledge of the import of rulings made by the Supreme Court of the United States, on questions pertaining to written constitutions, and constitutional law. In his masterly oration, delivered at Bennington, on August 19, 1891, at the Dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument, Mr. Phelps told of the appointment of a committee in June, 1777, to draft a constitution, and in connection therewith stated, without qualification, that, "In July following, the Constitution was ratified, * * *" In making this positive and unqualified assertion, he must have had in mind the ratification through the delegates in convention, for sure it is, no other then took place.

Support to Mr. Slade's views is found in some of the early histories of the State, by which we are given to understand that contemporaneously with the establishment of the State government and for a time thereafter, doubt existed in the minds of some of the inhabitants respecting the

binding force of the Constitution, it not having been ratified by popular vote, and the action of the General Assembly in the years 1779 and 1782, providing in enactments that the constitution as established by general convention in 1777, together with amendments thereto, should be forever considered, held, and maintained as part of the laws of the State, is mentioned as attempts of the Legislature to breathe life into that instrument.

Since such doubts and opposite conclusions were formerly (at least) more or less entertained, let us consider what effect, if any, the want of a ratification by direct vote of the people had on the Constitution, assuming that the delegates in convention were not previously authorized to adopt it. It seems to me, and I shall undertake to demonstrate, that it became effective and legally operative as of the time when it was adopted by the convention of delegates, in July, 1777, by subsequent acquiescence.

In addition to what has already been observed, let me state from the records, in short, that the State government, in its different branches, from its immediate organization under the Constitution, continued to function regularly pursuant thereto as adopted by the general convention in 1777, or as amended at the end of successive periods specified in, and in the manner pointed out by, that instrument itself. Amendments were adopted in 1786, the end of the first period,—not until then did the Constitution declare separate and distinct the three co-ordinate departments of government,—again in 1792, the end of the second period, and at different times later; but the organic law of the State has always been that adopted by the convention in 1777, changed only by amendments made in accordance with its own provisions, and under it the State maintained its existence for the first thirteen and two-thirds years, and until its admission into the Union (March 4, 1791), in all respects as a sovereign and independent power.

Taking such a premise, the acts by which this Constitution was established were acts of the highest sovereignty, and the instrument thus adopted acquired its binding force by reason of the approval of the people, with full knowledge of its provisions and of its adoptions by their delegates in the convention; manifested by their immediate assent and subsequent acquiescence, in their acts to which attention has been called, all, under and in accordance with the provisions of that instrument as the organic law. In a case ² decided by the highest court in the State of Virginia, in 1793, Judge Nelson said: "It is confessedly the assent of the people which gives validity to a Constitution. May not the people then, by a subsequent acquiescence and assent, give a Constitution, under which they have acted for seventeen years, as much validity, at least *so long as they acquiesce* in it, as if it had been previously expressly authorized." Judge Roane said: "This convention was not chosen under the sanction of the former government; it was not limited in its powers by it, if indeed it existed, but may be considered as a spontaneous assemblage of the people of Virginia, under a recommendation of a former convention, to consult for the good of themselves, and their posterity. They established a bill of rights, purporting to appertain to their posterity, and a Constitution evidently designed to be permanent. This Constitution is sanctioned by the consent and acquiescence of the people for seventeen years." The other three judges who sat in the case declared themselves to the same effect.

Such an assent and subsequent acquiescence constituted a ratification of the action of the convention in adopting the Constitution of Vermont, which had a retrospective effect, and was equivalent to a prior command, or authorization. ³

2. *Kemper v. Hawkins*, 1 Va. Cas. 20.

3. *Broom's Legal Maxims*, 567.

The (so called) attempts of the Legislature, before noticed, to legalize the Constitution, by making it part of the laws of the State, added nothing to it, by way of life, force, or effect. It has been well said: "A Constitution is that by which the powers of government are limited. It is to the *governors*, or rather to the departments of *government*, what a *law* is to individuals—nay, it is not only a *rule of action* to the branches of government, but it is that from which their existence flows, and by which the powers, (or portions of the right to govern,) which may have been committed to them, are prescribed—it is their commission—nay, it is their creator."

In Slade's State Papers, on page 288, is a note referring to the action of the Legislature of 1779, stating: "The Constitution, if it was anything, was, already, the fundamental law of the State, possessing authority, necessarily paramount to any act of the Legislature,—the very charter, indeed, of its existence, and by which alone, it was invested with power to legislate at all;—and yet we here find the Legislature gravely attempting to give to this instrument *the force of law!*"

Different explanations have been advanced for such action by the Legislature; but the most reasonable one is that suggested by the Rev. Pliny H. White in his address mentioned. Stated in a few words it is, that the people of the times were probably conversant with the laws of England, whereby Parliament (in the language of Blackstone) "can change and create afresh even the Constitution of the Kingdom," "and what the Parliament doth, no authority upon earth can undo." The first volume of Blackstone was published in England in 1765, the other volumes appearing within the next four years. In Hammond's edition, ix. we are told that, "There is abundant evidence of the immediate absorption of nearly twenty-five hundred copies of the commentaries in the thirteen colonies before the Declaration of In-

dependence." Besides, an edition of that monumental work was published in Philadelphia in 1771-72. The American doctrine that the written constitutions of this country are paramount to any law passed by a legislative body within the same governmental jurisdiction, with power in the judiciary so to declare in case of conflict between them, had not been judicially announced at the time when the Legislature undertook to legalize the Constitution as before stated, and consequently it was not generally in the minds of the people. In such circumstances, is it altogether unlikely that the General Assembly may have looked upon the enactments of 1779 and 1782, in the respects named, as not without force? Whatever the true explanation may be, nothing more need be said to convince a reasonable mind that, as affecting the Constitution, such enactments were mere nullities.

But we are not without a declaration of the Supreme Court of Vermont, having great weight on, and in some respects decisive of, the matters under discussion, though not involving directly the legal sufficiency of the adoption of the Constitution. A case,⁴ before the Court in 1802, was brought to recover for the support of an aged colored person who (plaintiffs alleged) was defendant's slave, purchased by a regular bill of sale.⁵ The Court considered the plaintiffs' cause of action was shown in their specification which stated that on the 26th of July, 1783, the defendant purchased of one White, Dinah, a negro slave, whom he brought into the town of Windsor. The bill of sale being offered in evidence by plaintiffs, an exception was taken to its being read to the jury. Thereon the Court said: "The question must turn upon the validity or operative force of this instrument *within this State*. If the bill of sale could by our Constitution operate to bind the woman in slavery when brought by the defendant to inhabit within this State, then it ought

4. *Selectmen of Windsor v. Jacob*, 2 Tyler, 192.

5. An asserted true typewritten copy of that bill of sale is now among the collections of the Vermont Historical Society.

to be admitted in evidence; and the law will raise a liability in the slave-holder to maintain her through all the vicissitudes of life; but if otherwise it is void.

"Our State constitution is express, no inhabitant of the State can hold a slave; and though the bill of sale may be binding by the *lex loci* of another state or dominion, yet when the master becomes an inhabitant of this State, his bill of sale ceases to operate here." It was further said by the court that the question was not affected by the Constitution or laws of the United States; that it depended solely upon the construction of our State constitution, as operative upon the inhabitants of the State; and as it does not admit of the idea of slavery in any of its inhabitants, the contract which considers a person inhabiting the State territory as such, "must be void". It was held that the bill of sale could not be read in evidence, and the plaintiffs were nonsuited.

It will be noticed that the decision was based on the Constitution as adopted in 1777, before any further action was had concerning it. This quite conclusively shows that the Supreme Court then understood that that instrument constituted the organic law of the State, and was acting on it as such.

Further reference will be made to that case as "In re Dinah."

It is true that the groundwork of the Vermont Constitution as adopted in 1777 was the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776, recommended, as before observed, by Dr. Young as a model; yet the Vermont Constitution was not a mere copy of the Pennsylvania model. Many important changes were made; but for the purposes of this paper only one need be particularly noticed.

Article I. of the Declaration of Rights, made a part of the Vermont Constitution, reads: "That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, amongst which are the en-

joying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. Therefore, no male person, born in this country, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law, to serve any person, as a servant, slave or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, nor female, in like manner, after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent, after they arrive to such age, or bound by law, for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like."

The forepart of the foregoing Article, (down to and including the period immediately after the word "safety,") is like the whole of Article I. of the Declaration of Rights, made a part of the Pennsylvania Constitution. But by the latter part of Article I. of the Vermont Declaration of Rights, slavery was prohibited, a prohibition not touched upon, nor contained in, the Pennsylvania instrument.

My attention is called to the fact that the wording of this prohibitive clause is that no person, "born in this country, or brought from over sea, *ought to be holden*, by law to serve any person, as a servant, slave," etc. (The italics are mine, used to direct attention to those particular words). The words "ought to" were used; not "shall", a word generally understood, perhaps, as more positive. But as there used, the word "ought" has the significance of to be bound in duty or by moral obligation,⁶ and is not directory, merely, but mandatory. This in effect was held by the Supreme Court in the case *In re Dinah*. Had that clause been merely directory, the bill of sale would not by reason thereof have been invalid in Vermont; for a provision in a statute or Constitution, considered as a mere direction or instruction, is of no obligatory force, and involves no invalidating consequence for its disregard, as opposed to an imperative or mandatory provision, which must be followed. Adverting

6. See Webster's New International Dictionary.

to the quotation before given from the opinion, it will be seen that the question of the validity of the bill of sale was made to turn on whether it "could by our Constitution operate to bind the woman in slavery when brought by the defendant to inhabit within this State." If it could so operate, it was valid and the defendant was liable for the maintenance of the woman as his slave; but if it could not so operate, it was void, and the defendant, not liable. That this was understood by the court to involve the question as to whether the clause in question was directory merely, or mandatory, clearly appears from the holding that "our State Constitution is express, no inhabitant of the State can hold a slave; * * * when the master becomes an inhabitant of this State, his bill of sale ceases to operate here." And in this connection notice the further holding, of unmistakable import, that, as the Constitution does not admit of the idea of slavery in any of the State's inhabitants, the contract which considers a person inhabiting the State territory as a slave, "must be void." These propositions, pertaining to the construction of the organic law, were necessarily involved in the determination of that case, and consequently they are of the doctrine of the case for which the decision is authority.⁷

This course of reasoning unerringly leads also to the conclusion that the court must have held the slavery clause to be self-executing; for it could not have been operative, as there held, unless, in addition to being mandatory, it was self-executing. At the time the negro woman was brought into the State (July, 1783), the time deemed material in the consideration and determination of the constitutional question there involved, no statutory provision touching the question of slavery had been enacted; nor was any legislation necessary to carry the prohibitive clause in the Constitution into effect. It was complete in itself, and needed no legislative action to put it in force. This is consonant with the

7. *Derosia v. Ferland*, 83 Vt. 372, 76 Atl. 153.

general understanding of courts of last resort, that prohibitory provisions in a constitution are usually self-executing to the extent that anything done in violation of them is void.⁸ A prohibition, like the one in question, is a protection against an invasion of one of the most fundamental rights of a freeman, the right of personal liberty—freedom of the person from restraint, except by due process of law. But only private rights are safeguarded by a clause of this nature, and for the infringement of such rights the common law furnishes appropriate remedy, in the absence of one expressly given by the constitution or statutes.⁹

It is not my purpose at this time to examine into or attempt to state the result of a comparative examination of the Constitution of Vermont with the Constitutions or statutes of other states, touching the priority of prohibition of slavery by law, either organic or statutory. I am only undertaking to demonstrate that, according to the determinations of courts of last resort, and by the proper application of well established rules pertaining to judicial interpretation, the Constitution of Vermont became legally effective, as such, at the time of its adoption by the delegates in general convention in July, 1777, and that the clause prohibiting slavery was mandatory and self-executing, and consequently it became operative contemporaneously with the adoption of the instrument in which it was contained, with the resultant effects.

If the demonstration given proves to be successful, it will establish only what would seem to have been generally believed by the people of the State in the years immediately succeeding the organization of the new government. By the Constitution as adopted in 1777, and until amended in 1836, the whole legislative power was vested in a House of Representatives of the freemen of the State, consisting "of persons

8. See *Willis v. Mahon*, 48 Minn. 140, 31 A. S. R. 626; *Beard v. City of Hopkinsville*, 95 Ky. 239; 44 A. S. R. 222.

9. See *Swift & Co. v. City of Newport News*, 105 Va. 108, 3 L. R. A. (N. S.) 401.

most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by ballot by the freemen of every town in" the State. In 1786 the Legislature, composed of such persons so chosen, passed an Act, entitled "An act to prevent the sale and transportation of Negroes and Mulattoes out of this State." The terms of the enactment, including its preamble, are so convincing in the direction named above, that we set them forth in full:

"Whereas, by the constitution of this State, all the subjects of this commonwealth, of whatever colour, are equally entitled to the inestimable blessings of freedom, unless they have forfeited the same by the commission of some crime; and the idea of slavery is expressly and totally exploded from our free government.

"And whereas, instances have happened of the former owners of negro slaves in this commonwealth, making sale of such persons as slaves, notwithstanding their being liberated by the Constitution; and attempts been made to transport such person to foreign parts, in open violation of the laws of the land.

"*Be it therefore enacted, &c.* that if any person shall, hereafter, make sale of any subject of this State, or shall convey, or attempt to convey, any subject out of this State, with intent to hold or sell such person as a slave; every person so offending, and convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the persons injured, for such offense, the sum of one hundred pounds, and cost of suit; to be recovered by action of debt, complaint, or information."

No one knew better than those men of "wisdom and virtue" then constituting the legislative body, that no act had before been passed by the Legislature touching the matter of slavery in the State; and no one knew better than they that slavery could not have existed in the State since the adoption of the Constitution, because of the mandatory and self-operating nature of the prohibitive clause therein. Indeed, in view of the recitals in, and the provisions of, the Act by them

passed, it can not be doubted that the enactment was based on the known existence of such fundamental self-executing mandate.

But it may be said that the first census of the United States, taken in 1790 by States, gives the number of slaves in Vermont as 16. So it does. This appears on page 8, of the book entitled, "Heads of Families at the First Census of The United States taken in the year 1790, Vermont." The book was published at the "Washington Government Printing Office, 1907." Yet in thus giving the number of slaves in Vermont, it makes reference to Note 1, at the bottom of the page, in which it is stated: "The census of 1790, published in 1791, reports 16 slaves in Vermont. Subsequently, and up to 1860, the number is given as 17. An examination of the original manuscript returns shows that there never were any slaves in Vermont. The original error occurred in preparing the results for publication, when 16 persons, returned as 'Free colored,' were classified as 'slaves.'"

It is certain that this great and (seemingly) unexcusable mistake has been the basis of misstatements innocently made by some writers in later years, in giving the number of slaves in Vermont in the early years of her sovereign existence. Are we not justified in saying that the statement in the note, calling attention to the error and correcting it, being inserted in a governmental publication for that purpose, should be considered as officially authorized and treated as conclusive of the facts therein set forth?

This, however, does not cover the period of the existence of Vermont as an independent sovereign State, prior to the time of the first census. Yet when taken with the nature and operative force of the slavery clause into the organic law, the fact that at the latter time there were no slaves in Vermont, but were 16 "Free colored" persons, is a very cogent circumstance bearing on the question of whether or not any slaves existed therein during the preceding period mentioned.

How long had those 16 free colored persons then been residents of Vermont? And, if they were ever slaves, when and by what means did they become free? From the discussion already had of the judicial holdings in the case of *In re Dinah*, it is manifest that whether they were owned as slaves in the territory when, by the adoption of the Constitution, it became the State of Vermont, or were subsequently brought as such to inhabit within the State, the clause of that instrument prohibiting slavery, *proprio vigore*, not only set them free *instantly*, so as to be entitled to protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, but rendered the existence of slavery within the territorial limits of its power, legally impossible.

This course of reasoning serves to make plain the declaration of the court in the case to which reference is made in the preceding paragraph, that as the Constitution of the State does not admit of the idea of slavery in any of its inhabitants, a contract which considers a person inhabiting the State territory as such, must be void. It also shows the accuracy of the statement made in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, (9th Ed.,) in the Article on the History and Constitution of the United States, Volume 23, at page 752, where in speaking of slavery in this country, and the abolition of it in the Northern States, that "Vermont had never allowed it."

It should seem that no further argument or discussion ought to be necessary to establish the fact that no slaves ever existed in Vermont, either as a wholly independent sovereignty or as a State of the Union, statements to the contrary, if any, notwithstanding. Nor is this fact militated against by possible instances (if such existed) of personal restraint of one individual in the service of another. A slave, says Webster, is "a person held in bondage to another; * * * one whose person and services are under the control of another as owner or master." To be held in bondage to

another is the state or quality of being bound to another without powers of choice and action; and one person can not be so bound to another, except it be by positive law recognized as existing in the territorial jurisdiction. Nor can the person and services of one individual be under the control of another as owner or master, except the owner or master be independent of the relations of the family, and sanctioned by law. It is therefore certain that no personal restraint, assaults, or appropriation of services, operated to reduce the individual to a condition of slavery; and such bondage or control as is essential to that condition, could not possibly exist against the inherent power of action of the Declaration of Rights, by which the air of Vermont was made "too pure for a slave to breathe in."

The extent of the inhibition against slavery is yet to be discussed. Recurring to Article I. of the Declaration of Rights, it will be seen that the clause touching slavery makes no distinction of race, class, or color. Within its safeguards stand alike the individuals of every race, of every color,—as well the Africans as the Italians, or the Anglo-Saxons. After declaring that all men are born equally free and independent, having certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, including (in short) that of life, liberty, and property, the language is: "Therefore, no male person * * * ought to be holden by law, to serve any person, as a servant, slave, or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, nor female, in like manner, after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent, after they arrive to such age, or bound by law, for the payment of debts," etc.

The Constitution nowhere defines the meaning of the words, "servant," "slave," or "apprentice." In this respect, therefore, it must be interpreted in the light of the common law, with the principles of which the framers of that instrument are presumed to have been familiar. Chan-

cellor Kent, in his Commentaries on American Law,¹⁰ in treating of the general relation of master and servant, subdivides the kinds of persons who come within the description of servants, as slaves, hired servants, and apprentices. The definition of the word "slave" has heretofore been given. The term "hired servant" means one who is bound by contract to render service to the master, for which the latter is to pay the stipulated consideration. An "apprentice" is a person who is bound by contract to serve the master for a term of years, the primary object of the contract being that the apprentice shall be taught some trade, art, profession, or business, in which the master is obligated to instruct him. In this connection it is interesting to note that by Chapter II. section 33, of the Constitution, "every freeman, to preserve his independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist."

By implication, minors legally bound as hired servants or as apprentices, are, until they arrive at the age of majority, subject to such duties to, and restraints by, their masters, as are incident to such relation. But under the clause in question, beyond what is so incident, such servants and apprentices are not deprived of the right of personal liberty, nor of the right to acquire and own property, derived from sources or by means not connected with their duties to the master. Respecting rights of property and the constitutional protection thereof, their standing is not dissimilar to that of a minor under the relation of parent and child, stated below.

At common law the age of majority is the same in both sexes, twenty-one years. But Article I. of the Declaration of Rights has always been considered as fixing the age of majority of females as eighteen years, and in like manner it should be considered as fixing that of males as twenty-one

10. Volume 2, Lect. 32.

years. At common law it is the duty of the father to support his minor children, if he be of ability. It is also his duty (of imperfect obligation) to educate them in a manner suitable to their situation and calling. And in consequence of such obligations on the part of the father, he is entitled to the custody of the persons of his minor children, and to the value of their services; but this gives the parent no right or control over the children's property, derived from other sources or by other means, it being held by them in their own right, and as such is protected by the constitutional guarantee pertaining to private property. By Chapter II. section 40, of the Constitution as adopted, "A school or schools shall be established in each town, by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by each town; * * *" And by section 41, "Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality, shall be made and constantly kept in force; and provision shall be made for their due execution." Although there have been some changes in the wording, these two provisions have hitherto remained substantially the same.

The authority of the parent, or of a person standing in the place of a parent, however, does not go to the extent of permitting him, by contract or otherwise, to place his minor children, or children within his charge, in slavery during minority, a condition which recognizes no right of personal liberty, nor right of acquiring and owning property, regardless of its derivative source or means. The acquisitions of property by a slave belong to his master. The Supreme Court of the United States has said: "The long existence of African slavery in this country gave us very distinct notions of what it was, and what were its necessary incidents. Compulsory service of the slave for the benefit of the master, restraint of his movements except by the master's will, disability to hold property, to make contracts, to have standing in court, to be a witness against a white person, and such

like burdens and incapacities were the inseparable incident of the institution.”¹¹ That slavery is odious and against natural right, and can not exist except by force of positive law which, “in this connection, may be as well understood customary law as the enactment of a statute,” is clearly shown by the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, delivered in a case before the highest court of that state.¹²

Again advertng to the address delivered by the Rev. Pliny H. White, in speaking of slaves in Vermont, he said “it will be noticed that the Constitution did not emancipate any until they arrived at the age of twenty-one.” It may be admitted that this statement made by him is within the words of the Constitution, and yet it is not within its operation if there be something in such literal construction so obviously absurd, or mischievous, or repugnant to the general spirit of the instrument, as to justify those who expound the Constitution in making it an exception. This is in accordance with the views expressed by the Great Chief Justice, speaking for the Court in the famous Dartmouth College case.¹³ The true construction of the slavery clause at the beginning is the true construction now. Its language remains the same, its meaning remains the same. Therefore if the Constitution at the time of its adoption permitted persons in the State to be held as slaves until they arrived at the age of majority, such was its operative effect thereafter for almost a century,¹⁴ and until by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, December 18, 1865, slavery and involuntary servitude were abolished in the United States and all places subject to their jurisdiction. And it would necessarily follow that the prohibition against slavery, contained in the Constitution of Vermont, never had any application to persons (of whatever race or color) thus

11. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U. S. 3, 27 L. ed. 836.

12. Commonwealth v. Aves, 18 Pick. 193.

13. 4 Wheat. 519, 4 L. ed. 629.

14. South Carolina v. United States, 199 U. S. 448, 50 L. ed. 261.

held, so long as they remained under that age; that during such time and within the period prior to the general abolishment of slavery throughout the national domain, they did not come within the declared elementary principles "That all men are born equally free and independent," and have the natural, inherent, and unalienable rights of "enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety"; that within such period they were not safeguarded by the provisions of Article IX. "That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property." In the latter connection, "society" has been defined as "an entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims." And it has been said by one of the greatest statesmen this country has produced, "Man is so constituted that *government* is necessary to the existence of society, and society to his existence, and the perfection of his faculties."

Nor did such persons within their years of bondage have the right to the common educational advantages guaranteed by the organic law to the youth of the State. This guaranty is founded upon the incontrovertible belief that a general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people under a Republican Form of Government where the sovereign power is in the people, and where, in theory, all citizens (within limitations as to age and residence) have a voice in the exercise of such power, and in the management of public affairs in general.

All the aforementioned rights by which persons in slavery had not protection, are basic principles of the fundamental law of the State; and yet when such persons reached the age of majority, rising from their previous degraded condition, utterly ignorant and unfit for the exercise of the com-

mon functions of citizenship, without property by inheritance or otherwise, and without (in the words of the Constitution) "some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he (they) may honestly subsist," they became freemen of the State, having the same standing before the law as those who had had the benefit of the rights and advantages guaranteed by the organic law to all persons within the realm of its power.

When we think of this condition of part of the people of the State as constant for well-nigh the first century of its sovereign existence, can we fairly and reasonably come to any conclusion other than that a construction of the clause (of the Constitution) permitting it, is so repugnant to the general spirit of that instrument as to justify a construction making it an exception? The spirit of the Constitution, collected from its words, is to be respected not less than the letter. Manifestly, this was the construction given by the General Assembly in 1786, when it was stated in the preamble to the Act noticed herein, that "Whereas, by the Constitution of this State, all the subjects of this Commonwealth, of whatever color, are equally entitled to the inestimable blessings of freedom, unless they have forfeited the same by the commission of some crime, and the idea of slavery is expressly and totally exploded from our free government." This was a contemporaneous construction of the Constitution by the Legislature, and is in itself entitled to great weight; and when it is remembered that in reaching the decision in the case of *In re Dinah*, the Supreme Court of the State—tacitly acquiescing in and accepting as correct such contemporaneous construction by the Legislature—declared itself to the same effect, in equally positive and unqualified terms,—which decision has now stood for more than a century without criticism,—it should seem that such construction ought to be considered as conclusively established.¹⁵

15. *State v. Stimpson*, 78 Vt. 124, 62 Atl. 14; *Pollock v. Bridgeport Steamboat Co.* 114 U. S. 411, 29 L. ed. 147.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that, rightly understood, the prohibitive clause is subject only to such common-law limitations and restrictions as are incident to the relation of master and hired servant, and of master and apprentice, except as bound by the consent of the latter after arriving at the age of majority, or bound by law for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like; and that by the self-operative force of that clause, all persons in slavery, within the State, irrespective of age, were immediately freed from bondage, and in like manner slavery in the State thereafter rendered legally impossible.

In writing this paper, no attempt has been made to give the questions an exhaustive discussion; but the aim has been to reach conclusions based on facts concerning which there seems to be no material difference as historically recorded, and on well understood principles of law. If the result is to make reasonably clear some of the questions on which doubts have heretofore existed, or as to which there has been a misunderstanding, the labor expended will not have been in vain.

We love Vermont. We are proud of her history. Though small in area, her efforts have been great, her deeds, mighty. May histories yet to be published give her credit where credit is due, accurately, and in full measure!

Necrology

by

Dorman B. E. Kent

NECROLOGY

JAMES WALTER BROCK.

James Walter Brock was born in Barnet, Vt. May 11, 1839 the son of William S. and Mary (Wright) Brock.

His education was gained at the district school in his native town and when seventeen years of age he removed to Montpelier where he ever after made his home. In 1857 he entered the employ of Scott & Brooks who conducted a general store.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he entered the army and for eleven months was with the Second Vermont. Then he entered the Quartermasters Department of the Army of the Potomac where he remained until November 1, 1864.

In 1865 he became one of the founders of the firm of Lane, Pitkin & Brock in which he continued until 1881. This firm was engaged principally in the manufacture of saw mill machinery and is now known as the Lane Manufacturing Company.

In 1871 he was one of the incorporators and founders of the Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Company, in 1877 he became Vice-President and in 1899 President, which office he held until his death. He was for many years also President of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company and at the time of its organization and for some years the President of the American Fidelity Company. He was as well, one of the builders of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad and was long one of its directors.

He represented Montpelier in the General Assembly of 1884 and was a Senator from Washington County in 1892 and he was for twelve years a member of the Republican National Committee and attended every National Convention from 1872 to 1912.

For four years he was Sergeant-at-Arms at the State Capitol, he went through all the chairs in Masonry and was

a Charter member of the Montpelier Apollo Club. He took an earnest and active interest in the soldiers and ex-soldiers of all the wars in which his land had engaged and he presented a Soldiers Monument to his native town of Barnet.

He married Sarah Carpenter Wells in 1866 and to them were born four children of whom two, William W. and Helen survived him.

He was a man of a rugged personality and his business ability and judgment were sought throughout his life.

He passed away May 10, 1918.

CHARLES SOLOMON CAVERLY.

Charles Solomon Caverly was born in Troy, N. H., September 30, 1856 the son of Abiel M. and Sarah L. (Goddard) Caverly, and New Hampshire was the home of his Caverly ancestors for upwards of two hundred years.

He attended Pittsford and Brandon high schools, fitted for college at Kimball Union academy and graduated from Dartmouth in 1878.

He selected medicine as his profession and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1881, continued his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and in 1883 began active practice in Rutland where he lived and worked until his death.

As an evidence of the ability of Dr. Caverly the following will testify. He filled with credit the offices of health officer of Rutland, surgeon of the Vermont National Guard, president of the Rutland County Medical Society, president of the Vermont State Medical Society, director of the Rutland Hospital Association, consulting physician of Rutland and Proctor hospitals, physician of the Vermont House of Correction, member of the American Medical Association, professor of hygiene at the University of Vermont, vice-president of the Vermont Sanitorium at Pittsford and Presi-

dent of the Vermont State Board of Health from 1891 until his death October 16, 1918.

Dr. Caverly traveled much in Europe, he made an extensive study of infantile paralysis, was widely recognized as an authority on the subject and was the author of numerous medical papers which were always considered to be of the best.

He married November 5, 1885 Mabel A. Tuttle of Rutland and their only child Harley T. died young.

Dr. Caverly's father was also a physician, the author of the History of Pittsford, Vt., and a similar work on Troy, New Hampshire.

GILBERT ASA DAVIS.

Gilbert Asa Davis who died at Windsor, Vt., November 30, 1919 was born in Chester, Vt., December 18, 1835.

He attended the public schools of his native town and Chester Academy, next studied law with Washburn and Marsh at Woodstock and was admitted to the bar in May, 1859.

He built up a good practice in Felchville and lived there for twenty years when he removed to Windsor in 1879 in which town he afterward resided.

He was one of the most successful attorneys in his vicinity, represented Reading in the Legislature for two terms, was State Senator for one term and for some time was States Attorney of his county. He held many other town and county offices, was for many years United States referee in bankruptcy, at one time president of the Windsor Machine Company and was an insurance agent and successful dealer in real estate.

Some years ago he compiled the school laws of Vermont, he was the author of the history of Reading in two volumes, a history of the Old South Congregational Church of Wind-

sor of which he was a member, and was a frequent contributor to magazines on various subjects.

His widow Delia I (Bolles) Davis with whom he had lived for fifty seven years survived him as did a son Gilbert F. and a daughter Mrs. Stanley E. Carleton.

JOHN P. DEMERITT

John P. Demeritt was born in Montpelier, Vt., May 21, 1836. He was brought up in that town and attended the public schools fitted for college and graduated from the University of Vermont in the Class of 1861.

Immediately following his graduation he enlisted as a private in the Civil War and was advanced to first lieutenant and then to Quartermaster of the twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers in which position he served from 1862 until mustered out in 1865.

In 1870 he was ordained as a Congregationalist clergyman. He filled several pulpits in Vermont from 1870 to 1883 and in New Hampshire from 1883 to 1893. He preached in Tunbridge, Vt., from 1894 to 1896 and later at Tamworth, N. H., and in Maine.

Late in life, gradually breaking down physically from the infirmities of age he sought his earned rest in Soldiers Homes and he died in Augusta, Me., July 23, 1921.

He was survived by one son J. F. Demeritt of Exeter, N. H.

ALEXANDER DUNNETT.

Alexander Dunnett was born in Peacham, Vt., November 29, 1852 and died at his summer home in Groton, Vt., September 14, 1920.

He was the son of Andrew and Christiana (Galbraith) Dunnett, who were both children of the early and hardy Scotch pioneers of their vicinity.

He was educated in the public schools of Peacham and Ryegate and at the old Newbury Seminary. He was graduated from the Randolph Normal School in 1874 and taught school in several small towns during his educational period.

He studied law in Randolph for a short time and next entered the law school of Boston University where he completed his professional education. In June of 1877 he was admitted to the bar of Vermont, practised in South Ryegate until 1883 when he removed to St. Johnsbury where for thirty-seven years he was one of the leading trial lawyers of the commonwealth.

Mr. Dunnett was ever active in the political life of his community and State. He was States Attorney from 1886 to 1890 and in 1900 a member of the Senate. In 1900 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention and in June of 1920 although ill was a delegate to the Republican National Convention where he nominated Calvin Coolidge for Vice-President of the United States. From 1906 to 1915 he was United States District Attorney and a terror to all evil-doers against the Government who came under his jurisdiction.

Alexander Dunnett was long and lean and lank, red-headed and moderate. He looked the Scotchman and he was a Scotchman and his character was the honest, hard-headed and sturdy one of his ancestors.

He was three times married and his last wife Ella (Chalmers) Dunnett with a son and a daughter survived him.

His home was enriched by a splendid library and that portion of it pertaining to the law was one of the finest in Vermont.

WILLIAM ARBA ELLIS.

William Arba Ellis was the son of William R. and Jane Kendall (Ford) Ellis.

He was born in Granville, Vt., June 8, 1869.

After attending the district school he moved to Northfield in 1880 and graduated from the high school in 1889. He then went west and taught school in Wisconsin and North and South Dakota and in January, 1894 he entered Norwich University where he graduated in 1897.

He collected data for the history of Norwich University during 1894-97 and began active work in preparing it for publication, the first volume of which appeared in the summer of 1898.

Then for a time he was in the employ of the Western Electric Company in New York city, next in 1899-1900 was an instructor at the Kirkwood Military Academy in Kirkwood, Mo., Then entering the employ of Dodd-Mead and Company he compiled gazetteer material on the United States and Canada for the International Encyclopedia.

In 1902 he returned to Northfield and was Librarian and Field Agent for Norwich University until 1908. Next he went to Mason City, Ia., and became professor of mathematics in Memorial University where he continued until 1913 when he went to New York city accepting a position in the New York Public Library where he was employed until his sudden death March 11, 1918.

Mr. Ellis married in 1902 Elizabeth B. Brigham of Northfield who died in 1907. Two children Dorothy L. and Grenville B., were born to them. He next married in North Bennington, Mrs. Minnie (Church) Earle who with his children survived him.

In 1911 appeared the last of the three volumes of the History of Norwich University. This work was made possible through the beneficence and interest of Major-General

Grenville M. Dodge but to William Arba Ellis can be given all the credit of finding, preparing, writing and editing the tremendous amount of material that enter into it.

Probably no better history of a college or university was ever written than this and, to own it, is to have at hand a complete life record of hundreds of Vermonters and men of other states, as well as a wealth of historical material, and it is a monument to the ability of Mr. Ellis.

No man could be more of a "digger" than was he and no fact seemed too far off for him to run it down.

At the time he died he had gone well toward finishing a history of Vermont's participation in the Mexican war and his passing at the early prime of his life was certainly a loss to the writing of the history of his native state.

EDWARD TAYLOR FAIRBANKS.

Edward Taylor Fairbanks was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 12, 1836, being one of the two sons of Joseph P. and Almira (Taylor) Fairbanks.

He was fitted for college at St. Johnsbury and Phillips-Andover Academies, graduated from Yale in 1859 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1863.

He spent some years abroad and then from 1868 to 1874 he was pastor of the First Congregational Church in St. Johnsbury and from 1874 to 1902 of the South Congregational Church in the same town.

In 1882 he was made Secretary and Treasurer of St. Johnsbury Academy, in 1888 Secretary and Treasurer of St. Johnsbury Athenaeum and in 1902 its director and librarian. All of these offices he held from appointment until his death on January 13, 1919.

He was historian of his class in Yale, Senator from Caledonia County in 1908, the author of many treatises and mag-

azine articles and in 1914 the author of a most creditable history of his town.

The esteem in which he was held was evidenced on his 79th birthday in 1915 when a public reception was given in his honor and he was presented a loving cup filled with \$1000 in gold, the gift representing 1000 men, women and children of St. Johnsbury.

He married in 1862 Emma C. Taplin of Montpelier who died in 1917 and a daughter, Cornelia Taylor Fairbanks survived him.

Dr. Fairbank's father, Joseph P. and two uncles, Erastus and Sir Thaddeus were the founders of the scale company and he was the last of the generation of the family that contributed so liberally to the welfare of St. Johnsbury.

HENRY FAIRBANKS.

Henry Fairbanks was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 6, 1830 the only son of Thaddeus and Lucy P. (Barber) Fairbanks.

His father was the inventor of the Fairbanks scale and founded through their manufacture in St. Johnsbury, a world renowned industry.

Not well in his childhood, Henry when nine years of age was daily put in the saddle and sent nine miles to Lyndon Academy for three terms, the outdoor exercise and air being thought to his advantage.

His eleventh year was spent in Pinkerton Academy in Derry, N. H. and a year later he entered St. Johnsbury Academy which his father and uncles had just founded. There he intermittently fitted for college, spending, however, more time in his father's machine-shops than the latter liked.

In 1848 still being far from well he spent a year in Europe. He finally entered Dartmouth in 1850 and grad-

uated well up in his class. In 1856 he entered Andover Theological Seminary where he graduated in 1857 and for three years took up missionary work among the weaker Congregationalist churches in Vermont.

In 1860 he became a professor of Natural Philosophy at Dartmouth where he continued for nine years, when he returned to St. Johnsbury and joined his father.

There he lived the remainder of his life, at various times serving as President of the Congregationalist Ministers and Churches of Vermont, of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, Secretary of the Vermont branches of the Y. M. C. A., a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions and as a pastor temporarily in charge of different congregations.

From 1870 to 1896 he was a trustee of Dartmouth and for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of St. Johnsbury Academy.

From 1869 on, however, much of his time was taken up in the shops of the E. & T. Fairbanks Company and he received more than thirty patents on various devices.

His was a case of an able and a pious preacher who could not entirely live down his inherited liking for machinery and the inventive genius that marked his whole life.

He married first in 1862 Annis S. Noyes of Hanover, N.H. She died in 1872 and later he married second, Ruthy Page of St. Johnsbury. Of these two unions there were eight children.

Although never well and when a young man in extremely poor health, Mr. Fairbanks died in 1918 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, following a long life of activity and good deeds.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FIFIELD.

Benjamin Franklin Fifield, the son of Orange and Melissa Fifield was born in Orange, Vt., November 18, 1832.

He was brought up in his native town and in 1855 graduated from the University of Vermont. He selected law for his profession and at once entered the offices of Peck and Colby in Montpelier, was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice in Montpelier, where he lived until his death July 23, 1918.

In 1864 he formed a partnership with Hon. Lucius B. Peck and in 1866 succeeded to the entire business of the firm.

From his admission to the bar down to the time he retired from active business he devoted himself assiduously to his profession rarely allowing himself to be diverted from it by political infatuation although he had plenty of opportunity and his service in these directions was often sought.

From 1869 to 1880 when he resigned he was United States District Attorney for Vermont. He represented Montpelier in the legislature of 1880, in 1884 was delegate to the Republican National Convention and the same year became President of the Vermont Bar Association.

On January 7, 1898 he was tendered the appointment of United States Senator to succeed Justin S. Morrill deceased, but he declined on account of the health of his wife to whom he was particularly devoted. He is said to have been the only man in the State who ever declined the United States Senatorship.

It was as a corporation and a railroad lawyer that he was best known and he was General Counsel of the Central Vermont Railroad from 1869 to 1899 a period of thirty years.

He married Lucy Hubbard in 1865 and three daughters survive him. They are Mrs. Burnside B. Bailey of Montpelier, Mrs. Julius F. Workum and Mrs. Carlisle J. Gleason of New York.

He was a man of much dignity and seemed to those who had not the pleasure of his acquaintance to be difficult of approach but this was far from being so, for there were few men more genial in their homes to all comers than was Mr. Fifield and his ability as a lawyer was held in the highest of respect not only throughout Vermont but in many another State where it was well known.

SENECA HASELTON.

Seneca Haselton who died in Burlington, July 21, 1921 was born February 26, 1848 in Westford the son of Reverend Amos and Amelia (Frink) Haselton.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Jericho and Underhill and the academies of Underhill and Barre.

He graduated with high honors from the University of Vermont in 1871 and in 1875 received the degree of L. L. B. from the University of Michigan. This degree and that of A. M. were also later conferred upon him by University of Vermont in addition to that of A. B. which he received at graduation.

During his college course he taught several terms of school in small Vermont towns and for a year after graduation he was the Assistant Principal at Barre Academy.

In 1873 he commenced the study of law in Burlington but soon went to the University of Michigan where he took the law course and at the same time was instructor in mathematics. In 1875 he graduated and at once was admitted to the Vermont bar.

He was City Judge of Burlington from 1878 to 1886. He represented Burlington in the legislature of 1886 and was mayor of the city from 1891 to 1894. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Venezuela. From 1900 to 1902 he was reporter of decisions of the Ver-

mont Supreme Court and edited volumes 72 and 73 of the Vermont Reports. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont from 1902 to 1906, then chief Superior Judge until 1908 and again Judge of the Supreme Court from 1908 to May 1, 1919 when he retired from active participation in public affairs.

The above recital of his life work shows plainly his ability without further comment.

Judge Haselton through his mother was a descendent of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, and from her he inherited his love of nature.

He was a fervent admirer of the Green Mountains of his native state, passed parts of many summers at the Summit House on Mount Mansfield and the Haselton trail from the summit to Smugglers Notch is named for him, mainly perhaps for the reason that a large part of it he cut with his own hands.

Judge Haselton never married.

RUSH CHRISTOPHER HAWKINS.

Rush Christopher Hawkins was born in Pomfret, Vt., September 14, 1831 the son of Lorenzo D. and Louisa M. (Hutchinson) Hawkins.

His only education was obtained in the schools of his native town which he left when only fifteen years of age and enlisted in the United States Army and served through the Mexican War.

On his return he took up the study of law and soon removed to New York city where he made his home the remainder of his long life.

At the very outbreak of the Civil War he raised a regiment, the 9th New York, to which later he added another of Loyal Troops from North Carolina and his outfit known as the "Hawkins Zouaves" had a remarkable record through-

out the entire war. He became a brigadier general "for meritorious and valuable services" and was mustered out on May 20, 1865.

He was a member of the New York House of Representatives in 1872 and was Art Commissioner to Paris in 1889.

In 1860 he married Annmary Brown, granddaughter of Nicholas Brown to whom Brown University of Providence, R. I. owes its name and in 1915 he erected and opened to the public in Providence, R. I. the Annmary Brown Memorial, a building containing a large collection of paintings, books and articles of historical value many of which pertained to her family.

She was an invalid from 1865 until her death and with her he spent many years in Europe where he found time to pursue his hobby of collecting early books. It was his ambition to obtain a copy of the first book printed at each of the 238 places in which presses were set up in the fifteenth century. He never succeeded but he did secure 141 as against the 166 in the British Museum and his collection of very early printed books was doubtless the finest private one in the whole world.

He was the author of *First Books from the Earliest Presses*, *Better than Men*, *Our Political Degradation*, *Corlear's Hook* in 1820 and many pamphlets and magazine articles.

On October 25, 1920 when in his ninetieth year he was knocked down by an automobile and killed in front of his home on Fifth Avenue. His body rests beside his wife's in the building in Providence which he erected to her memory. There it will remain among the treasures that he loved even as that of Aldus lay in state with fine books of his printing all around him, in the church of San Paternian in Venice.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK II.

Frederick Holbrook II was born in Lynn, Mass., July 20, 1861 the son of Franklin F. and Anna (Nourse) Holbrook.

At the age of ten he was sent to Brattleboro for the effect of a change of climate on his sensitive throat and there he was brought up under the care of his grandfather Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook.

He was graduated from the Brattleboro High School in 1880 but his weak eyes debarred him from West Point and from entering Columbia College after passing with credit the entrance examinations.

His boyhood friend William B. Cabot, however, was a Civil Engineer on the Union Pacific and through his influence young Holbrook began as a rodman in 1885 and without any preparation except his talent for mathematics and love of hard work he was soon promoted to engineer on location and construction.

In 1888 he returned East and for four years was assistant engineer on the New York, New Haven and Hartford. He left this position to become one of the construction firm of Holbrook, Cabot and Daley and in 1900 head of the engineering and construction corporation firm of Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins of Boston.

Among scores of smaller jobs, they built two bridges across the Charles River from Boston to Cambridge, the Charles River Dam and Esplanade, the Wet Dock at the Boston Navy Yard, six bridges across the Connecticut River, the Subway from Great Jones to 33rd Street, New York, five miles of the Catskill Aqueduct from 14th Street to Brooklyn under the East River at a depth of seven hundred feet, the Dry Dock at Brooklyn and the Subway Structure at Times Square.

Early in 1916 he opened an office in Petrograd for furnishing supplies to the Kola Railroad and similar under-

takings. He remained in Russia through the revolution and until August, 1917 when it became impossible to have further relations with the Russian Government.

From March to December, 1918, for the Emergency Fleet Corporation he took charge of construction at the government shipyard at Hog Island and on his resignation at the end of the war was made President of the American International Ship-building Corporation.

In the spring of 1919 he was also made president of the Grace-American International Corporation and while on business for that company died at the American Hospital Neuilly in Paris on February 3, 1920.

On April 12, 1887 he married Grace, daughter of Norman F. and Lucy (Brooks) Cabot and their children were Lucy, Frederick Cabot, and Grace Ware.

In 1904 he purchased Naulahka the former residence of Rudyard Kipling and adding to it adjacent farms he built up and maintained thereafter one of the finest summer homes in Vermont.

He was endowed with a keen intellect, great tenacity of purpose, unbounded energy and unfailing optimism and his kindness and fairness toward all who worked with him or for him whether high or low marked his entire business career.

CHARLES WILLARD HOWARD.

Charles Willard Howard was born in Windham, Vt., December 4, 1845 and was the son of William and Sarah (Page) Howard.

He received his early education in that town and prepared for college at Chester Academy. Graduating from Middlebury in 1872 he finished his education at the University of Vermont where he graduated from the Medical department in 1874.



He was for some time connected with the City Hospital at Hartford, Conn., and in 1876 located in Shoreham where he afterward practised.

He was a charter member of the Addison County Medical Society and a past president of the same and a vice-president of the State Medical Society.

From 1883 to 1887 he was superintendent of schools and was town clerk in Shoreham from 1881 until his death December 1, 1917 a period of thirty-six years; represented his town in the legislature of 1908 and was a well known man in his section of the state.

He married in 1876 Charlotte N. Douglas of Shoreham and the widow and a daughter, Mrs. Stowell Witherall, survived him. Dr. Howard's funeral was held on his seventy-second birthday.

FREDERIC BEACH JENNINGS.

Frederic Beach Jennings was a son of the late Reverend Isaac Jennings for thirty-four years pastor of the Old First Church at Old Bennington and was born in the church parsonage there in 1854.

He was brought up in Bennington, graduated from Williams College in 1872 and later from the Harvard and the University of New York law schools, being admitted to the bar in 1875.

Mr. Jennings' rise in the practice of his profession in New York was rapid and the law firm of Stetson, Jennings and Russell is one of the foremost in that city.

Mr. Jennings was counsel for the Associated Press and handled for them many important litigations the last of which against the International News service he carried to the United States Supreme Court. He was also general counsel for the International Paper Company and the Erie Railroad.

He was a member of the board of the First National Bank of North Bennington, vice-president of the Long Dock Company, Trustee of the New York Trust Company, the Provident Loan Society and of Williams and Barnard colleges. He was a director in the Erie Railroad, American Trading Company. Atlantic Coast Steamship Company, Continental Paper Bay Company, International Paper Company, St. Maurice Lumber Company, Umbagog Paper Company and the Piercefield Paper Company.

In 1880 Mr. Jennings married Lila Hall Park, daughter of Trenor W. Park of North Bennington. The surviving children are Elizabeth, Percey Hall, Frederic B. Jr., and Edward Phelps.

Mr. Jennings died at his home in New York city, May 26, 1920.

MYRON WILLIAM JOSLYN.

Myron William Joslyn was born in Waitsfield, Vt., March 25, 1835, the son of William and Abigail N. (Wilder) Joslyn.

He went to Boston when a young man and entered the drug business. For thirty years he was connected with the firm of George C. Goodwin and Company, wholesale druggists and then for nearly a like period he was with the Eastern Drug Company, going to it on its organization.

He was a lover of his native state which he annually visited in summer and to the very end of his long life he kept up his active business interests in the company with which he was associated.

He died March 30, 1917, at his home in Auburndale. His wife and daughter died many years ago and he was survived by an adopted daughter and an only brother Brigadier General Stephen Perry Joslyn, United States Army.

CHARLES SUMNER LORD.

Charles Sumner Lord was born in Waterbury, Vt., June 3, 1862.

He was brought up there, educated in the Waterbury schools and at the age of seventeen removed to Winooski where he afterward made his home.

While still but a lad he entered the employ of the Winooski Mills then headed by his uncle F. C. Kennedy. Under his uncle's management he held gradually advancing positions until he became the cashier of the American Woolen Mills and entrusted with the entire handling of the funds.

At the time of his death which occurred June 6, 1919 he was treasurer of the Burlington Flouring Company, the Perfection Overgaiter Company, and the National Paper, Tube and Box Company.

Mr. Lord was an ardent Methodist and all his life was devoted to the full service of his church. He was ever interested and a worker in the cause of temperance, throughout the war he devoted much time to everything pertaining to it in his vicinity and for many years had been one of the most prominent and best known business men of his part of the state.

He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Oliver Lord and one son, Charles Curtis Lord.

JOHN ABNER MEAD

John Abner Mead was born in Fair Haven, Vt., April 20, 1841 and died in Rutland, July 12, 1920.

He was the only child of Roswell Rowley and Lydia A. (Gorham) Mead, and his great grandfather Colonel James Mead was the first settler of Rutland.

He was educated first in the common school at Malone, N. Y., next graduating from Middlebury in 1864 and in

1868 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city.

For some years he was house surgeon in the Kings County hospital at Flatbush, L. I. and then removed to Rutland where he was in medical practice until 1888.

While in college at Middlebury he left at the call of his country and as a volunteer enlisted in Company K of the 12th Vermont and for nine months served as a common soldier participating in many hard fought battles.

All his life he was particularly proud of the fact that he served in the ranks and when Governor he was interested and instrumental in the erection of the tablet in the State Capitol to "The Common Soldier" in the Civil War.

Leaving the practice of medicine in 1888, he reorganized the Howe Scale Co., of Rutland of which he became President and the phenomenal growth of this enterprise was mainly due to his ability, foresight, judgment and untiring energies.

He became Senator from Rutland county in 1892, first mayor of Rutland 1893-1894, represented Rutland in the legislature of 1906, lieutenant-governor in 1908 and finally Governor of Vermont in 1910.

He married in 1872 Mary M. Sherman of Greenwich, R. I. and was survived by his wife and one daughter Mary S., wife of Carl B. Hinsman.

At the time of his death he was President of the Baxter National Bank, President of the Rutland Manufacturing Company, President and Chairman of the board of directors of the Howe Scale Company, trustee in Middlebury College and held as well various positions of trust in church and society work.

He was one of the largest property owners of Rutland, a heavy contributor to the needs of the Congregational Church in that city and in June 1916 he gave to Middlebury College the Mead Chapel and installed in it one of the finest organs and chimoes in the State.

Few, if any, Vermonters who made their life's record in their native state lived so long, so fully and so busily as did Governor Mead and almost none left as good a record of days well spent in the interest of his town, his county and his commonwealth.

CHARLES E. MINER.

Charles E. Miner died in Pasadena, California, December 29, 1918 in his 76th year following a long illness.

He was for many years a resident of Burlington heading the firm of Miner, Pope and Company, dealers in teas, coffees and spices.

Later he was in business in the same line alone and subsequently was in western loan work.

In 1904 he left Burlington for the Pacific coast going first to the state of Washington and finally settling in California where Burlingtonians visiting Pasadena were always sure of a warm welcome at his house.

His wife died many years ago and his only survivor was a daughter Chattie, wife of Colonel Wait C. Johnson, U. S. A.

LOVELAND MUNSON.

Loveland Munson the only child of Cyrus and Lucy (Loveland) Munson was born in Manchester, Vt., July 21, 1843.

He always resided in the house where he was born, no other child was ever born there and in this house he died March 24, 1921 aged 78 years.

He was graduated from the Burr & Burton Seminary in 1862 and studied law in the office of Elias B. Burton at Manchester. He edited the Manchester Journal for three years while studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1866.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870, represented Manchester in the Legislatures of 1872, 1874 and 1882 and was Senator from his county in 1878.

He was Judge of Probate from 1883 to 1889, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court from 1889 to 1915 and Chief Justice from 1915 to 1917.

At his death he was president of the board of trustees of the Mark Skinner Library and for over forty years was a member of the board of trustees of Burr and Burton Seminary.

Judge Munson was a close student of history. He compiled the published Early History of Manchester and was much interested in and part author of the Munson genealogy. For many years he was vice-president of the Munson Family Association. He was a delightful gentleman to know and was of course ever held in the highest respect throughout Vermont.

He married May 4, 1882, Mary B. Campbell of Mendon, Ill.

JAMES HAMILTON PEABODY.

James Hamilton Peabody was born in Topsham, Vt., August 21, 1852, the son of Calvin and Susan L. Peabody.

His education was received in the district schools of his native town and when a young man he went west, finally settling in Colorado.

He began life there first as a bookkeeper then entered mercantile life and in 1885 became a banker which calling he followed until his death at his home in Canon City on November 23, 1917.

He was elected Governor of Colorado in 1903 for a term of two years and during his administration the Cripple Creek strike occurred in which there were many clashes between the State troops and the strikers and their sympathizers.

He was a candidate for re-election and the returns were so close that his adversary the Democratic candidate was declared the winner and served a few weeks until the legislature declared Mr. Peabody elected. He was sworn in but feeling that he did not care to continue in an office in which there was the slightest doubt as to his right he resigned after one day, in favor of his lieutenant governor.

Governor Peabody was a member of many clubs and was an enthusiastic mason, having passed through all the degrees in that order, including the thirty-third.

THEODORE SAFFORD PECK.

Theodore Safford Peck was born in Burlington, Vt., March 22, 1843 the son of Theodore A. and Delia H. (Safford) Peck. He passed his entire life in Burlington and died there March 15, 1918.

His early education was acquired at the public schools, preparatory to entering the University of Vermont.

He was but eighteen years of age when the Civil War broke out and at once enlisted as a private soldier in the First Regiment Vermont Cavalry. He was gradually promoted to regimental quartermaster sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, regimental quartermaster and adjutant, assistant adjutant general, brigade quartermaster and finally captain and quartermaster of United States Volunteers.

He served with great distinction and gallantry throughout the entire war, was twice wounded, was in many hard fought battles, was mustered out June 23, 1865 and given a Medal of Honor from Congress for bravery in action. He was then offered three commissions in the regular army all of which he declined.

Returning to Burlington in 1866 he at once became interested in the Vermont Militia held practically every office in it up to and including that of Colonel and his par-

ticipation in all that pertained to its welfare lasted until the day of his death.

He was perhaps best known as the Adjutant General of Vermont, an office he filled for many years. He was chief of staff for Governors Farnham, Barstow, Pingree, Ormsbee Fuller, Page, Dillingham, Woodbury, Grout and Smith.

General Peck was also a charter member of the Vermont Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, vice-president general and historian general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, first governor of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, and Commander of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States.

While adjutant general of Vermont in 1898 he mobilized the 1st Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, was mustered into the United States service on May 16th and served with the regiment until mustered out on November 7th.

His business was that of general insurance the agency having been established in 1869 and incorporated in 1912 as the T. S. Peck Insurance Agency of which he was President

Of commanding presence and courtly manners his kindness of heart won him thousands of friends and it may be said without qualification that for nearly half a century he was the best known citizen of Burlington.

On October 29, 1879 he married Agnes L. Lesslie of Toronto, Ont. and she died November 15th, 1917. They were survived by an only child Theodora Agnes, an author of much note.

WALTER E. PERKINS.

Walter E. Perkins was born in Pomfret, Vt., December 8, 1861 and resided in that town his entire life dying there July 21, 1917.

He was a farmer and was educated in the public schools in Pomfret and at North Anson Academy, North Anson, Maine.

He was active in the public and political affairs of Pomfret and filled with credit the offices of Selectman, Overseer of Poor, Lister, Auditor, School Director, Superintendent of Schools and Library Trustee.

He represented his town in the legislature of 1908-09 and was greatly interested in music and in the history of Vermont and his native town.

He was the author of *The Vermont Spirit* published some years ago and at his death was engaged in writing a history of Pomfret.

He never married.

THOMAS REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Thomas Redfield Proctor died at his home in Utica, N. Y., July 4, 1920. He was born at Proctorsville, Vt., May 25, 1844 of Revolutionary War ancestry, the son of Moody S. and Betsey N. (Redfield) Proctor. He was educated at the English High School in Boston but left just prior to graduation to enter the United States Navy in the Civil War.

He settled early in Utica and became President of the Second National Bank, president of the American Hard Wall Plaster Co., vice-president of the Utica Daily Press Co., trustee of the Utica Savings Bank, Utica Trust Co., Utica Steam Cotton Mills, and the Utica Cemetery Association. He was a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy, delegate to the 3rd National Peace Congress and had been decorated by the Emperor of Japan. He was also one time president of the Oneida Historical Society, president of the Board of Trustees of the House of the Good Shepard, of the Adirondack League Club and Vice-President of the Oneida County League for Good Roads.

In addition to the above he was an active member of thirty-three clubs, societies and associations, devoted to history, patriotism and public betterment.

He married April 9, 1891 Maria W. Williams.

For many years he was the owner of large hotels in Utica and Richfield Springs, N. Y., and was interested as well in many other lines of business, being a prominent figure in political and financial circles.

He was delegate to the Republican National Convention only the month preceding his death. He gave seven parks to the city of Utica and was noted all his life for his public benefactions.

CHARLES AZRO PROUTY.

Charles Azro Prouty, the eldest son of John A. and Hannah B. (Lamb) Prouty was born October 9, 1853.

He attended the "little red schoolhouse" close by the farm where he was born, the Newport High School, St. Johnsbury Academy and finally in 1875 at the age of but eighteen he graduated from Dartmouth at the head of his class and with the highest honors.

After a short time as an astronomical assistant at the Alleghany observatory he returned to Newport, studied law with Theophilus Grout and was admitted to the bar in 1877.

He, soon after, served two terms as States Attorney and in 1888 represented Newport in the legislature and that year became reporter of the Supreme Court decisions in Vermont. He then became general counsel for the Rutland Railroad and attorney for the Central Vermont and finally became Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

His earlier training and his inherent ability together with his fearlessness and liking for real work at once made him a national figure and his place on the Commission was always that of a leader.

Governor Black of New York who was a classmate of Mr. Prouty said of him "He was so brilliant a young man that in college he easily took every prize he went after and the rest of us were not in it at any time."

In his native surroundings he was President of the Orleans Trust Company, owner of the Newport Electric Light Company, President of the Bradford Electric Light Company, and chairman of the board of Trustees of the Goodrich Memorial library.

How well he loved Vermont and Newport is evidenced by his frequent remarks that his home on the shores of Lake Memphremagog at Newport was the dearest spot on earth to him and there he wished to spend the afternoon of his life.

When stricken at Washington and realizing the danger of his predicament he at once insisted that he be brought home to Vermont and he came on May 1st, 1921 dying at Newport on the following July 8th.

He married Abbie Davis of Lyndonville and had two sons, Ward and John A.

GEORGE HERBERT PROUTY.

George Herbert Prouty was born in Newport, Vt., March 4, 1862, the son of John A. and Hannah B. (Lamb) Prouty.

He received his education in the public schools at Newport, at St. Johnsbury Academy and the Bryant & Stratton Business College.

In 1870 at the age of eighteen he entered the employ of his father who with Oscar C. Milled was engaged in the lumber business. The concern at the time was one of the largest and most prosperous lumber companies in Vermont and Mr. Prouty's ability supplementing that of his father continued the prosperity of the business.

He represented Newport in the legislature of 1896 and in 1904 was Senator from Orleans County. From 1906 to 1908 he was Lieutenant Governor of Vermont and represented the state at the tercentennial celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain and from 1908 to 1910 he was Governor of the Commonwealth.

In 1890 he married Meurietta Allen of Rockville, Conn.

Ex-Governor Prouty was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Waterville, P. Q. on August 19, 1918.

He was a man of much ability, intensely interested in what pertained to the welfare of his town and his state and his accidental death in the prime of his career was a loss to both.

ALBERT ALONZO ROBINSON.

Albert Alonzo Robinson was born in South Reading, Vt., October 21, 1844 the son of Ebenezer and Adeline (Williams) Robinson.

He began his railroad career in 1869 having been equipped for his service by his attendance and graduation from the University of Michigan as a civil engineer taking the degree of Master of Science.

Entering the service of the St. Joseph & Denver city railroad as ax-man he gradually rose in his employment until April, 1871 when he joined the Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe, where he made his great record in construction work.

In 1873 he was made Chief Engineer of the system which position he held until 1890. During these seventeen years he had charge of construction of practically all the great lines of the Santa Fe from Chicago westward to the coast, in all, over 5000 miles of road.

While chief engineer and engaged in the above great undertakings he was assistant general superintendent of the road from 1884 to 1886, general manager and second vice president until 1888, then general manager and first vice president until his resignation in 1893 when he joined the Mexican Central.

During his incumbency as head of the Mexican Central system it grew from a spindling track from Mexico city to the border, to over 3400 miles of track in the finest of condition.

Mr. Robinson as a director of banks, an investor in many enterprises and a large holder of real estate was prominently identified with the business life of Mexico from 1893 to 1906 when he resigned as president of the road and retired largely from business.

He married in Edgerton, Wisconsin in 1869, Julia C. Burdick. She died in 1881 and in 1885 he married her sister Ellen F.

Mr. Robinson died in Topeka, Kansas, November 7, 1918.

ANDREW JACKSON SIBLEY.

Andrew Jackson Sibley was born in North Montpelier Vt., August 15, 1839 and died in Montpelier, February 14, 1918.

He was the son of Charles and Betsey Sibley and lived in his native place until twenty-nine years of age where after reaching his majority he was connected with the Little Woolen Company.

On coming to Montpelier he entered the employ of Colonel Levi Boutwell in the Pavilion hotel and he continued in the hotel business until 1885 when he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont holding the position until 1889.

He was manager of the Consolidated Lighting Company in 1892-1894 and on August 1, 1894 became postmaster at Montpelier for the term of four years.

He was a trustee of the old village of Montpelier, school commissioner for many years, a trustee of Heaton Hospital and Commissioner of Green Mount Cemetery and represented Montpelier in the Legislature of 1900.

He was one of the founders of the Capital Savings Bank & Trust Company its Vice-President for many years and its President from January, 1917 until his death.

No man ever took a more lively and active interest in his town or city than did "Jack" Sibley and his death removed one of the last "warhorses" of the Old Guard of the Democratic party of the Vermont of his day and generation.

He married June 9, 1860 Mary J. White who survives him. Their only child a daughter died young.

ROBERT EVERETT SMITH.

Robert Everett Smith was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1870 the son of George W. and Chessie (Reid) Smith, a sister of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune and one time Ambassador to Great Britain.

When he was ten years of age he moved with his family to White River Junction where his father organized a cracker and confectionary business which today is one of the largest interests of its kind in New England.

Growing up with the firm under his father's oversight, at the latter's death the son continued to enlarge the scope and prosperity of the concern of which he was the principal owner.

In 1909 he became president of the First National Bank and in 1912 of the Interstate Trust Company, both of which institutions he headed until his death.

In addition to the above he was a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad and of the Ottaquechee Woolen Company.

For six years he had been a selectman of the town of Hartford and Chairman of the Board and he was also a member of the commission of the Vermont State institutions.

In 1890 he married Winnie W. Barnes of White River Junction and there were born to them Dorothy, George William, Edwin Everett and Robert Whitelaw.

Mr. Smith died suddenly in a train at the Union Station in Burlington, November 24, 1917.

LEVERETT WILSON SPRING.

Leverett Wilson Spring, the son of Edward and Martha (Atwood) Spring was born in Grafton, Vt., January 5, 1840.

He graduated from Williams College with the degree of A. B. 1863 and afterward completed his education by studying theology at the Hartford Theological and the Andover Theological Seminaries.

He was ordained to the Congregationalist ministry in 1868 and became the pastor of Rollstone church in Fitchburg, Mass., where he continued until 1875. He went from there to Plymouth church in Lawrence, Kans., where he officiated until 1881.

He then gave up the ministry following a call to the University of Kansas as a professor of English Literature. He remained there until 1886 when he returned to his Alma Mater and took the chair in Williams which he held with great credit for twenty-three years when he became professor emeritus.

He was the author of *Kansas, a history of the commonwealth*; *Mark Hopkins, Teacher*; a history of Williams College, was the editor of numerous publications and a frequent contributor to magazines.

Professor Spring was a most learned and respected man.

In 1867 he married in Hartford, Conn., Sarah E., daughter of Professor William Thompson and he died in Boston, Mass., December 23, 1917.

Mrs. Spring died in 1910 and he was survived by two children, Mary T. L. and Romney.

ZED SILLOWAY STANTON.

Zed Silloway Stanton, the son of George Berry and Lucretia (Silloway) Stanton was born in Roxbury, Vt., May 1, 1848 and in that town the greater part of his life was spent.

He attended the Roxbury public schools, the Northfield High School and later received the degree of M. A. from Norwich University.

He commenced his working life as a brakeman on the Central Vermont but later decided to be a lawyer and was admitted to the bar in 1880. For a short time he had an office in Barre but he soon returned to Roxbury where he spent the remainder of his days, and received many honors.

In 1884 after filling practically all the local offices in his town he represented it in the legislature and in 1900 was a member of the Vermont Senate.

From 1884 to 1888 he was assistant Judge of the County, from 1890 to 1896 he was States Attorney, in 1896 he became a member of the State Railroad Commission serving as Chairman. In 1902-1904 he was Lieutenant-Governor of the State, in 1908 was appointed to Superior Bench and at his death August 16, 1921 he had for some time been Chief Superior Judge of Vermont.

He married Jennie S. Walbridge in 1880 and one daughter Jessie was born to them.

Judge Stanton was a fair-minded, able lawyer and was considered a very capable judge. He rose from the ranks of the so-called common people and few men were ever more self-made.

ALBERT TUTTLE.

Albert Tuttle was born in Castleton, Vt., April 15, 1846, son of Albert S. and Charlotte C. (Moulton) Tuttle and died at his residence in Fair Haven, Vt., June 29, 1921.

His education was obtained in the schools of Castleton and in the seminary there and he started in banking work in early boyhood and continued in it throughout his life.

Although living in Fair Haven he was intimately connected with Montpelier business and social affairs. He was

made a director of the Montpelier National Bank in 1891 and was its president from 1895 until his death.

He was always closely associated with James R. Langdon and the latter's confidence in his ability was manifested at his death in 1895 by making him trustee of his large estate and in its management Mr. Tuttle continued. He was also a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Central Vermont railroad, director of the Allen National Bank of Fair Haven and president of the Fair Haven Foundry Company.

For years he was one of the leading slate producers and manufacturers in Vermont and was general manager of the Eureka Slate Quarries at Poultney.

In 1869 he married Emily A. Goodwin of Fair Haven and she and a daughter, Mrs. Morris Patterson survived him.

THEODORE NEWTON VAIL.

Theodore Newton Vail was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 16, 1845 the son of Davis and Phoebe (Quinby) Vail.

The family moved to Morristown, N. J. when he was four years of age, he was educated in the schools of that town and graduated from the old academy there.

For two years he studied medicine with an uncle but becoming interested in telegraphy he went west in 1868 and became an operator for the Union Pacific at Pine Bluffs, Wyoming.

In 1869 he was appointed a clerk in the railway mail service and his innovations and theories as to the distribution and dispatching of mail brought him quick recognition at Washington.

He was next promoted to the general superintendency of railway mail service and then against the advice of all his friends he resigned and accepted the position of general

manager of the American Bell Telephone Company then in its infancy, and he set for himself the task of making the telephone a universal convenience and it was on his initiative that every possible improvement was seized upon for the perfection of the service.

In 1885 he resigned from the original company and became the first president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1890 Mr. Vail retired from the telephone business and purchased a large farm in Lyndonville, Vt., and interested himself in agriculture.

In 1893 he went to South America and with his usual foresight saw the possibilities of the Argentine Republic. He obtained certain concessions from the government and with British capital built up and thoroughly equipped street railways in the cities of that country. For a time during these years he made his headquarters in London. He retired from these activities in 1904 and returned to the farm he loved in Vermont.

Three years later he again became president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and became possessed of the ambitious idea of merging with his company the Western Union Telegraph and in 1910 when his scheme was fulfilled he became the president of both these great corporations.

He resigned in 1914 as president of the Western Union but continued with the American Telephone and Telegraph and until well past seventy he was not only the nominal but as well the intensely active head of a company that numbered nine million subscribers and represented an investment of one and a half billion dollars.

The world long marvelled at the success of the telephone which he more than any other man placed in the hands of the people but he never stopped to marvel—it was greater possibilities and developments ahead on which his master mind was ever set.

Mr. Vail played as hard as he worked and good music, books and the outdoor life on his 4000 acre farm took all his "leisure" hours.

He became deeply interested in Lyndon Institute and was president of the board of trustees. He established the Vail School of Agriculture and after spending a quarter of a million dollars on the plant he gave it to the State in 1914.

He always claimed Lyndonville as his home, was president of its National Bank and its Creamery Association and for over twenty-five years his house at Speedwell farms was the center of unbounded hospitality not only to his friends and neighbors in Lyndon and the adjoining towns but in it were entertained many of the most distinguished men throughout the Nation.

Mr. Vail died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1920 following a lingering illness.

WILLIAM J. VAN PATTEN.

William J. Van Patten was born at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, September 9, 1848, the son of William H. and Mary (Vanderpool) Van Patten.

He came to Burlington, Vt., to reside in 1864 and ever after made it his home, dying suddenly while on a business trip to New York city, Feb. 13, 1920.

He served an apprenticeship in the drug store of A. C. Spear in Burlington and then entered the employ of Wells, Richardson & Company. He took up the study of aniline dyes which had recently been discovered in England and "he beat the world in producing the best dyes for household use".

He was Mayor of Burlington in 1894 and 1895 and his whole life from the day he came to that city to the day of his death was spent in building up and caring for his business, in performing public services for the welfare and better-

ment of his city—in short in trying to do something for somebody else.

He introduced the paid fire department into the city, he went to great personal expense in setting out trees and shrubbery to adorn its streets and parks and he always backed anything that tended to promote the health and happiness of the people of Burlington, particularly the poorer classes.

He was instrumental in securing for the city its first permanent roads and perhaps his greatest gift to the enjoyment of his people was Ethan Allen Park.

He was a national leader in the Y. M. C. A. and from 1882 to 1889 was national president of that great organization.

When the Christian Endeavor movement was at its height he was its national president and for nearly half a century he gave of the best that was in him to the First Congregational Church of Burlington.

He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Mary Fletcher hospital, president from its founding in 1894 until his death, of the Kurn Hattin Homes for children at Westminster and for many years was a trustee of the Fletcher Free Library.

He once told a friend that when he was a young man there were so many things which he wanted and could not have that he intended to try to do all that one man could toward securing those advantages for young men of coming generations. The above seemed to have been his one aim and motto in life.

Mr. Van Patten married Harriet Lemon in 1874 and two children, Charles S. and Elizabeth, were born to them.

FRANK ARDAIN WALKER.

Frank Ardain Walker was born in Londonderry, Vt., March 7, 1860 and died in Ludlow, October 25, 1917.

He was the son of William H. and Ann E. (Taylor) Walker and prepared for college at Black River Academy. He was graduated from Middlebury in the Class of 1882.

At once taking up the study of the law he was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1886 and entered into practice in Ludlow.

He represented Ludlow in the legislature of 1896 and in 1898 was made Judge of Probate for his District, an office he filled with credit until his death, a period of nineteen years.

He was a member in college of the Chi Psi Fraternity and went through all the orders in masonry.

He married Jennie A. Leland May 14, 1886 and she and their daughter Carmen survived him.

JAMES RIGNALL WHEELER.

James Rignall Wheeler was born in Burlington, Vt., February 15, 1859 the son of President John Wheeler of the University of Vermont and his second wife Mary C. R. Wheeler.

He was brought up in Burlington and graduated with the degree of A. B. from University of Vermont in 1880, in 1885 received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from Harvard, and later that of L. L. D. from the University of Colorado.

After further study in Europe he became a lecturer at Johns Hopkins and in 1888 instructor in Greek and Latin at Harvard. From 1889 to 1895 he was professor of Greek at the University of Vermont and from then until his death on February 9, 1918 he was a Greek professor at Columbia University in New York city.

He was more closely connected with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens than any other man. He was

a student there at its opening in 1882 returned there as an annual professor in 1892-93 was a member of the managing committee following 1891 and from 1901 until his death was a trustee of the school.

Professor Wheeler was a contributor to classical and archaeological periodicals, joint editor of a handbook of archaeology and contributed to a work on Greek literature published by Columbia University in 1912.

He received many flattering offers of important administrative positions but he loved teaching more and made a professorship his life work.

He was dean of the faculty of fine arts of Columbia from 1906 to 1911, vice president of the American Philological association, associate editor of the American Journal of Archaeology and trustee of the University of Vermont from 1914 until his death.

Professor Wheeler was the last of a family of eleven children and he was survived by his wife Jane Hunt Pease the daughter of President Pease of the University of Vermont, 1851-1861.

ALBERT MORSE WHITELAW.

Albert Morse Whitelaw was one of the four children of William T. and Lucy (Morse) Whitelaw and was born in Ryegate, Vt., August 2, 1844.

He was of the fourth generation of his name and direct descent who lived on the old Whitelaw farm in Ryegate. His ancestor, General James Whitelaw first surveyor-general of Vermont was given the tract in part payment for his services in surveying the State.

Mr. Whitelaw served as a private in Company K, 15th Vermont, in the Civil War.

He was a farmer and a quiet-living, home-loving and respected citizen of his town.

He joined the Congregational Church at Wells River in 1870 and served his church well for over half a century.

He married at Bath, N. H. in 1867, Stella A. Squier who died in March, 1914.

Their children were Henry A., William H., Lillian G., wife of Harry B. Center, Marion L. and Stella A.

Mr. Whitelaw died in July 1921.

LAFAYETTE WILBUR.

Lafayette Wilbur was born at Waterville, Vt., May 15, 1834 being one of the twelve children of William and Betsey (Fuller) Wilbur.

He was educated in the common schools and at the academies at Bakersfield, Underhill Center and the Peoples Academy at Morrisville.

He studied law in the office of Thomas Gleed in Morrisville and entered upon the practice of his profession in Jericho in 1857 where he remained with the exception of twelve years spent in Burlington, in active practice until 1916. He held many positions of trust and responsibility in Jericho and devoted much time to the interests of the town library.

He was a student of history, wrote and published a genealogy of his family, the Early History of Vermont in four volumes and one of the last works of his life was that of editor of the History of Jericho.

He married Mercy J. Morse of Underhill January 9, 1861 and died August 11, 1918 in Berkeley, California.

Three children were born to them, viz., Gratia who died an infant, Earl M., a prominent Unitarian clergyman and Ralph W., a lawyer in Portland, Oregon.

GEORGE MURRAY WRIGHT.

George Murray Wright, the son of Ethan M. & Eliza T. (Bottum) Wright, was born in Orwell, Vermont, December 3, 1852.

He fitted for college at the Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester, entered Middlebury College, and graduated in the class of 1874. Selecting the legal profession, he commenced study in the office of Henry Smith at Albany and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1877. In 1880 he went to the office of the Attorney-General of New York, and in 1884 he engaged in practice in New York city, where he remained actively engaged until his death September 17, 1917.

Mr. Wright received the degree of A. B. from Middlebury College in 1874 and that of LL.D. in 1892.

His connection with affairs in his native state was confined to the presidency of the First National Bank of Orwell, which office he held a long time, and to his service as a trustee of Middlebury from 1895 until his death.

He was particularly devoted to his alma mater and as chairman of the finance committee his administration of the College funds was ever marked by ability and good judgment, and to the institution he gave two decades of splendid personal service and financial support.

He loved the quiet of his library. He was scrupulously honest and upright, strong and manly in person, and his friends were many.

Mr. Wright never married.

CHARLES MANN BENNETT

Charles Mann Bennett was born in Montpelier, Vt., March 5, 1861, the son of Daniel K. and Caroline L. (Mann) Bennett.

His education was gained at the public schools of his native town and at the Vermont Methodist Seminary.

On completing his schooling he studied law with the firm of Hiram A. Huse and Clarence H. Pitkin, was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1881, for three years was Town Grand Juror and from 1884 to 1888 he filled the position of Assistant Vermont State Librarian.

On Jan. 2, 1890, he entered the Home Offices of the National Life Insurance Company in Montpelier and there he worked in the Actuarial Department the remainder of his life. He saw the company grow from twenty clerks and officers to over two hundred and thirty and his part in this growth, performed quietly and efficiently at his desk for over thirty years was not a small one.

He was closely identified with the order of masonry, held several chairs and was also a Shriner.

He served in the Vermont National Guard for ten years, was an original member of the old Montpelier Volunteer Hose Company and took an earnest interest in all town and city affairs.

He was an expert mechanic and was never happier than when in his shop at home and in this shop he passed the last evening of his life. In conversation with the writer at the office in the afternoon before he died he made the statement that when he passed away he "wanted to die doing something". This wish was gratified early the next morning on Nov. 24, 1921, he having been in failing health for some time.

On June 10, 1891 he was married to Glen C. Lane and she and three children, Ruth, Charles L. and Barbara survive him.

Charles M. Bennett was a man with no frills, loyal to his friends, loving in his family, faithful to his employers and in him were bound up all the qualities that go to make the quiet living, honest and good citizen.

ALBERT WHITMAN FERRIN

Albert Whitman Ferrin was born July 4, 1851 in Johnson, Vt., the son of Whitman G. and Harriet M. (Harris) Ferrin.

He came of Revolutionary ancestry in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut and his ancestors for four generations took leading parts in the events of their times.

His father, who was a lawyer, moved to Montpelier with his family in 1859 and here the son Albert was educated in the public schools. On completing his education, he worked for a time in the post office, then read law in his father's office and was nearly ready to enter into practice when at his father's solicitation he gave it up to engage in banking.

The father, Whitman G. in 1871 was made State Auditor which office he held until 1877. In 1871 too he was made the first treasurer of the Montpelier Savings Bank, an office he accepted only on condition that his son be allowed to do his clerical work, and accordingly on the morning of Aug. 1, 1871, Albert opened the books of the bank and here he continued until Nov. 25, 1921, when he went home feeling indisposed and died the next afternoon.

From 1871 to 1878 he acted as clerk, then upon his father's resignation he became treasurer and held the office for thirty-seven years until the death of L. Bart Cross on July 18, 1915 when he was elected vice-president as well as treasurer and when James W. Brock died on May 10, 1918 he became president of the bank and Charles F. Lowe succeeded him as treasurer.

Mr. Ferrin was for some time county treasurer, was identified with local business concerns, a member of the Montpelier Board of Trade, was one of the five oldest members of the Apollo Club and for some years took an active part in Masonic affairs, went through all the degrees and into the Shrine.

It was as a banker however, the work he loved and to which he gave over fifty years of the best that was in his life,

that "Bert" Ferrin was best known and no banker in Vermont was more highly respected.

In every detail of his calling he observed care, precision and punctuality. The hour of 7:30 every morning found him at the bank, there he remained until well after the close of business hours and one who had dealings with his institution found him ever courteous and at the call of all.

He was so much a part of the Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Company that its success was his and his was that of the bank and its great growth and prosperity testifies as nothing else could, to the ability and sound judgment of Albert W. Ferrin.

He never cared in the slightest for public office, believing that one could not serve well too many masters but he took a keen interest in town and city matters and his advice quietly and gladly given when sought, played its full part in the welfare of Montpelier.

His long service in his bank gave him a keen insight to human nature and a wide friendship in his county, his attendance at bankers' conventions throughout the state gained him firm friends among those of his calling and his extensive traveling in the west gave him an acquaintance in other states far removed from his own.

His sense of right and justice, his keen business judgment, his kindly smile and pleasing manner—all these added to his half century of service to and with the thousands who came in his contact made him at his death one of the best known and most highly respected men of Washington County.

He married Dec. 25, 1874, Florence, daughter of Lewis B. Huntington of Montpelier and of this union were born Florence and Homer A. The mother of these children died in August, 1884 and on June 12, 1889 he married Laura, daughter of Charles T. Sabin of Montpelier and she bore him a son Charles S. He was survived by his widow, his three children and two grandchildren.

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